Monday, April 1, 1963/
Chaitra 11, 1885(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—178 (Ai) LSD—24-4-63—880.

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 1, 1963/ Chaitra 11, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Per Capita Income in Villages

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*662. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the *per capita* income of the people in the villages is much below the target as envisaged in the Second Plan; and

(b) if so, the reason for this shortfall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). No target of rural *per capita* income was specified in the Second Plan and reliable estimates of *per capita* rural income are also not available. *Per capita* income for the country as a whole fell short of the target because the growth in national income was lower and the growth of population higher than was anticipated.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is contemplated by the Government to go out to the villages and find out the difficulties of the cultivators of our country and arrive at reasonable solutions, in view of the fact that there is a shortfall in agricultural production in the villages?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The question of increase in agricultural production is constantly before the Planning Commission, and every attempt is being made not only by way of major irrigation projects but also minor irrigation projects, fertilisers, tanks and tubewells, to increase agricultural production. All this is being done. On the whole, the situation is better, although last year it was not so satisfactory.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that there are several lakhs of tribal people living in the jungles of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and some other parts of the country who have not come into contact with modern civilisation, and whether the income of these people has been taken into consideration and, if so, may I know whether the Government has attempted to improve their conditions?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The income of all people, whether they are Adivasis living in forests or in tribal areas, is being taken into consideration. The fact is, *per capita* income is low because of the population growth.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how often statistics about *per capita* income are taken by the Government and also whether there is any pro-

posal to have it town-wise and village-wise?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The question is really complicated one because the aim is to have a more productive agricultural economy with considerable range of non-agricultural occupational structure. So it is very difficult to have a dichotomy of what is called purely rural income and the income oriented from the rural areas. Anyhow, attempt is being made so far as increase in *per capita* income is concerned. As regards grains, for instance, the hon. Member will be interested to know that from 13.5 ounces per day in 1951, it has gone up to 16.2 ounces per day in 1961—that is *per capita* consumption. In regard to cloth, it has gone up by 38 per cent. From 911 million metres in 1950, it has gone up to 2,368 million metres in 1961.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The official figures show that despite this increase in population, the total national income in 1961-62 went up by 2.1 per cent. But, is it not a fact that despite this overall increase in national income, the value of agricultural output in the same period went down by about Rs. 30 crores and thereby prevented the national income from rising further?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have got the entire figures from 1955 onwards. The position is while the national income was expected to go up by 25 per cent, it has gone up by 21.6 per cent. National income stood at Rs. 12,750 crores in 1961, while the *per capita* income shows only an increase of 9.5 per cent over the Plan period. That is the position. So far as the agricultural income is concerned, we try to get all the figures, but I cannot be definite so far as that is concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Though there is no separate target fixed for the villagers, as the hon. Minister has said, is it not a fact that in the over-also shortfall of the *per capita* income, the people in the villages are the worst-affected?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is no doubt true that the villagers are really under-employed. It is not that they are unemployed. But every attempt is being made by way of small industries, rural industrial estates, etc., to give employment in the rural areas. All these are being done so far as the rural areas are concerned.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मन्त्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि सारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति की जो सालाना औसत आमदनी है उस में भी कई राज्य पीछे रह गये हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश, तो ऐसे प्रान्तों के बारे में क्या कोई खास क़दम उठाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : दो बातें हैं, एक तो एग्रीकल्चरल के लिए जो आमदनी होती है उसमें जिस रेट से उसकी तरक्की होती है वह इंडस्ट्री के मुकाबले में कहीं कम होती है । इसलिए रूरल इनकम में अपेक्षाकृत कमी रहती है । जहां तक स्टेटस का सवाल है वहां ज़रूर फर्क है । हर एक स्टेट एक लेवल पर नहीं है । जहां जो ज्यादा पीछे रह गयी हैं वहां सेंट्रल असिस्टेन्स ज्यादा दी जाती है ताकि वह ज्यादा जल्दी आगे बढ़ सकें ।

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that despite this small rise in *per capita* income, the *per capita* income of agricultural workers has actually shown a decline?

Shri Nanda: Regarding the per *per capita* income of agricultural labour, considering all the data that we have, I do not think that there is a decline, but there has not been any appreciable improvement. That also is true.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It has been stated in statistical reports that the agricultural national income has gone down by Rs. 30 crores. May I know

what is the machinery that the Government has to go into the scientific survey of determining agricultural income from villages?

Shri Nanda: The whole of the material product, for a year is reckoned at the aggregate value of all products of agriculture on the one side and of industry on the other side is calculated. That goes into the national income figures. That is the basis for this calculation.

Shri A. P. Jain: In some cases, the consumption figure is taken. That is calculated in certain places and *per capita* income worked out. May I know how far does the income worked out on the basis of consumption support the *per capita* increase on the basis of production?

Shri Nanda: Consumption figures show a little higher level than that revealed by production figures. That may be a statistical variation.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government maintaining some slab-wise figures of the increase in income and would it be possible for the Government to lay on the Table of the House a slab-wise increase in income and also let the House know as to in which of the slabs the increase is far beyond proportion?

Shri Nanda: Slab-wise data is confined to certain sections only; it is not there for all sections of the population. The income-tax data is there and there is also the consumer expenditure for different slabs. All this information will be embodied in the Mahalonobis Committee report which I hope to present to the House shortly.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Question 663.

Shri Basappa: Question 665 also relates to the same subject; they may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: Questions 663 and 665 may be answered together.

Ordnance Factories

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*663 — **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daji:
Shri Basappa:
Shri R. S. Tewari:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expansion programme of Ordnance Factories has been drawn up;

(b) if so, whether these factories are likely to run three shifts; and

(c) whether this expansion aims at attaining self-sufficiency in conventional modern weapons?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, depending upon conditions prevailing when these factories are commissioned.

(c) Yes, Sir. The programme drawn up is a step in this direction.

Production in Ordnance Factories

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*665. — **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how far production in ordinance factories has been stepped up in terms of value of goods produced; and

(b) the progress made in modernisation and increased use of the installed capacity of ordnance factories of defence production?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Production in Ordnance Factories has considerably increased during the last few years. Between 1957-58 and 1961-62 output in these factories increased from about Rs. 18 crores to about Rs. 41.45 crores. The latest estimate is that the value of production during 1962-63 will be of the order of Rs. 65 crores.

(b) During the past three to four years projects of the value of about Rs. 28.5 crores have been sanctioned for modernisation/expansion of existing facilities in Ordnance Factories. Projects for setting up new lines of production have also been undertaken. The installed capacity is being utilised to the maximum extent as will be seen from the increase in the value of production in the existing ordnance factories.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know by what time, as the present indications go, the new units will go into production?

Shri Raghuramaiah: By 1965.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Before the new units are established, is the hon. Minister in a position to assure the House that the existing units are being worked to their utmost capacity and no unnecessary things are being produced there?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already said that they are utilised to the fullest capacity, and nothing unnecessary or nothing which is not possible to be used for the defence of the country is being produced.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the present expansion and the modernisation of these ordnance factories are going on according to the latest recommendation of the team that visited India and made a recommendation in this regard regarding the improvement in these factories?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not know which team my hon. friend is referring to. There has been more than one team. But I may say that these reports....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The team which made a recommendation in this regard.

Shri Raghuramaiah: These have been on the anvil for some time. We have been independently thinking of these. It may be that some of these teams have also highlighted this.

Shri Daji: Will the Government tell us the total value of components given to the private sector for manufacturing in our ordnance factories?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Off-hand, Sir, it is difficult to say that.

Shri Basappa: May I know the extent of the unused capacity in the ordnance factories where coffee percolators and air-conditioners were being manufactured, and whether that unused capacity will be fully utilised for the benefit of our defence?

Mr. Speaker: That answer was given.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the production of trucks and tractors in the ordnance factories is still lagging behind; if so, to what extent?

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is an important question, Sir, probably, arising out of the latest Audit Report. You may not like to go into the details, but I would like to say at this stage that there has been a difference in the examination of this matter, that is to say, as to when exactly the projects were started, because the production in the first year and also in the second year will depend on when it was started. One way of looking at it is, the date on which it was sanctioned. Another way is, the date on which the machinery became available. That accounts partly for the adverse comments. Secondly, there have been

modifications in the types suggested both by the foreign collaborators and also sometimes by the Army. Thirdly, there has been, due to emergency, a certain off-loading of these to the civil sector, concentrating, as far as the ordnance factories are concerned, more on arms and ammunitions. Taking everything into account, there has been some delay. But that is, I think, perfectly justified in the circumstances.

श्री रा० सा० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इन कारखानों में रात-दिन में तीन शिफ्ट्स में, तीन बार, काम किया जायेगा, तो क्या उनमें इतने हथियार तैयार हो सकेंगे कि हमको बाहर से हथियार न मंगाने पड़ें ।

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, this is really a progressive manufacture. Again, whether what we produce is sufficient or not would depend also on our requirements on account of any increase in emergency.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is reported that most of the machinery in the older ordnance factories—for example, Ishapur, Kashipur and so on—is very old and almost obsolete. May I know how much is intended to be spent on renovating these machineries in the older factories?

Shri Raghuramaiah: A programme has been drawn up for that. It would not be possible for me to give the details. But I may inform the House that while in some of these cases we are obtaining machinery with a view to modernisation, on account of the emergency we propose to use both the old and the new.

Shri Yashpal Singh: May I know the number of new ordnance factories proposed to be set up?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Six.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if we are self-sufficient in metals and other component parts that we require for manufacturing conventional weapons and other things that these ordnance factories are manufacturing?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Except in regard to certain alloy steel and certain chemicals, etc.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is it a fact that no less than 200 aeroplanes, mostly Tempest, have been awaiting major overhauling for the last three or four years, while the Kanpur Factory is concentrating on Avros; if not, may I know what progress has been made for the major overhaul of these aeroplanes?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not think that the manufacture of Avros at Kanpur has in any manner affected the overhauling of our planes. The Defence Minister and I only recently visited Kanpur and we understood that there has been no such undue delay, broadly speaking, in the overhauling of these planes.

Shri A. P. Jain: The first part of the question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether 200 planes are awaiting major overhaul for three or four years.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I could not give the number offhand, but it may well happen, when the Air Force sends a large number of aeroplanes for overhaul, naturally, it takes time to overhaul all of them. It will be done according to schedule.

Indians in Burma

***664. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons of Indian origin in Burma are without any citizenship papers; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to secure them Burmese citizenship?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Embassy of India, Rangoon, has been making representations to the Burmese Foreign Office, from time

to time, requesting them to liberalise their regulations on the subject so as to enable those persons of Indian origin who wish to apply for Burmese citizenship to do so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government know the number of Indians there and also the number of persons of Indian origin who have applied for Burmese citizenship?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The number of Indian citizens there is about 1,80,000. Roughly, 35,000 have applied for Burmese citizenship. The number of people of Indian origin is 5½ lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Out of those 5½ lakhs, what is the condition of those persons who have not applied for Burmese citizenship rights?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, some of them have applied for Indian citizenship, and they have been granted. Those who have not applied for either Indian citizenship or Burmese citizenship are, at the present moment, more or less Stateless persons.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वहां के हिन्दुस्तानियों ने १९५१ में प्रार्थनापत्र दिये थे, जिनकी तादाद तीस, चालीस, पचास हजार होगी, कि हम को बर्मा की सिटिज़ेनशिप दी जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक इस बारे में कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार यहां जिक्र आ चुका है कि वहां पर इस बारे में बहुत देरी हो रही है और हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि बर्मा सरकार इस बारे में जल्दी ही फ़ैसला करके उन लोगों को सिटिज़नशिप दे दे।

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बर्मा में नौकरी और व्यापार करने वाले भारतीयों को भारत को रुपया भेजने की सुविधा है या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरे ख्याल में वे बीस रुपये तो हर महीने बिना किसी स्पेशल परमिट के भेज सकते हैं। उसके अलावा जिसको रुपये भेजने होते हैं, वे वहां के फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कण्ट्रोल से इजाजत मांगते हैं।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बीच में बर्मा सरकार ने भारतीय नागरिकों के भारत को पैसा भेजने पर जो रोक-टोक लगा दी थी, उस का क्या कारण था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बता दिया है।

" **विविध भारती** "

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*६६६. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम** : **श्री स० चं० सामन्त** :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 'विविध भारती' कार्यक्रम के लिये जिन ध्वनि विस्तारक यन्त्रों (लाउड स्पीकर्स) के लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं उनके मासिक शुल्कों से सरकार को कुल कितनी आय होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने स्वयं इस योजना पर कोई रकम खर्च की है ;

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन प्रसारित पक्के रागों के बारे में सरकार को कुछ आवेदन-पत्र मिले हैं कि ये राग जनसाधारण को रुचिकर नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) विविध भारती प्रोग्राम सुनने के लिये लाउड स्पीकरों को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिए जाते हैं। हां, लोदी कालोनी और उसके साथ लगे क्षेत्रों के लिए एक तार वायर ब्राडकास्टिंग सर्विस तजुर्बे के तौर पर जनवरी, १९६१ में शुरू की गई थी। लाउड स्पीकरों को अलग से

लाइसेंस इसी योजना के लिए दिए जाते हैं। इस वक्त इससे लगभग ५,००० रुपये महीने की आमदनी होती है।

(ख) कैपीटल आउटले २,८०,५०० रुपये खर्च हुआ है और मेनटेनेंस और स्टाफ पर तकरीबन ४,००० रुपये प्रति मास खर्च होता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

[(a) No loudspeakers are licensed under the Vividh Bharati programme as such. A Wire Broadcasting Service was, however, started in January, 1961 to serve the Lodi Colony and its adjoining areas as an experimental measure and it is under this scheme that loudspeakers are separately licensed. The present monthly income on this account is about Rs. 5,000.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2,80,500 has been spent on capital outlay and about Rs. 4,000 per mensem is spent on maintenance and staff.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.]

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस तजुर्बे से क्या यह पता चल गया है कि यह योजना सफल हुई है और यदि हां तो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सारे दिल्ली भर में कितने और इस तरह के यन्त्र लगाये जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी है ?

श्री शाम नाथ: समें कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि यह योजना कामयाब हुई है। जिन इलाकों में इसको शुरू किया गया था, वहां के लोगों ने इसको पसन्द किया है। लेकिन जो हमारा तीसरा प्लान है, उसमें इसके लिए कोई प्राविज़न नहीं है, इसलिए इस को एक्सटेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि इस योजना से अभी सरकार को लाभ नहीं है, क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है कि किसी प्रकार के कमर्शियल तरीके से कोई काम आकाशवाणी में किया जाये, यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रूपरेखा है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : ऐसी कोई तजवीज नहीं है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When this experiment has proved successful, why is Government not taking any steps to take away some money from some other source and give to this Department? What is the reason for not doing so?

Shri Sham Nath: As I just now said, there is no provision for the promotion of this scheme.

Mr. Speaker: She suggests that some money might be appropriated from some other head.

Shri Sham Nath: That is a different thing. But I may say for the information of the hon. Member that we propose to promote the Wire Broadcasting Service through the State Governments, railways, local bodies and model schemes are being prepared for the purpose.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why Lodi Colony was selected for this purpose and was any experiment carried out in any other place?

Shri Sham Nath: It was a compact area and it was possible to provide the service more economically; therefore, that locality was selected.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि सीलोन रेडियो से, उसके कमर्शियल ब्राडकास्ट में हमारे देश के बहुत से लोग एडवर्टिजमेंट्स भेजते हैं और उससे उसको बड़ी आमदनी होती है ? क्या आप भी कोई कमर्शियल ब्राडकास्ट की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : लोदी कौलोनी में जो वायर ब्राडकास्टिंग सर्विस शुरू की गई है, वह बहुत लोकप्रिय सिद्ध हुई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रुपये की कमी के कारण से उसे रोका जा रहा है या इसका कोई और कारण है? और क्या इसका और विस्तार किया जायगा, खास तौर पर नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में जहां पर एम० पीज़ रहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं ।

सीमा पर जवानों का मनोरंजन

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*६६८ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद :
श्री ज० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : }

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलाकारों का एक दल हाल ही में जवानों का मनोरंजन करने के लिये उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमांत एजेंसी (नेफ़ा) भेजा गया था ;

(ख) उन्होंने किन-किन स्थानों पर अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन करके जवानों का मनोरंजन किया ;

(ग) कलाकार दल की उस यात्रा पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(घ) इसी प्रकार के दल लद्दाख, उत्तरी सीमा के मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र में भेजने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तेजपुर तथा सिलीगुरी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कुल ४० प्रदर्शन किये गये थे ।

(ग) नागरिक केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा जेब खर्च निमित उन्हें कुल ३०१२ रुपये अदा किये गये थे ।

(घ) अग्रिम क्षत्रों में सैनिक टुकड़ियों के मनोरंजन के लिये, और मंडलियां भजने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 40 performances were given in various places in the Tezpur and Siliguri areas.

(c) Atotal sum of Rs. 3,012/- was paid to them by the Citizens' Central Council to reimburse their out-of-pocket expenses.

(d) The question of sending further troupes for the entertainment of troops in forward areas is under consideration.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस कार्य के लिये जिन स्थानों को छांटा गया है और जिन कलाकारों को चुना गया है, उसका आधार क्या था ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was demand from the people of that area as also from other people, but it was possible for climatic reasons to send the troupe there only. Secondly, these troupes were recommended by the Punjab Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि हमारे सिपाहियों को उन इलाकों में बड़ी कठिन और नीरस परिस्थितियों में रहना पड़ता है और यदि थोड़ी देर के लिये उनके जीवन में सरसता ला दी जाये तो उसके बाद हो सकता है कि उनकी वासनाओं में कोई जागृति आ जाये और इससे उनको कोई नुक़सान हो सकता है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think so, Sir.

श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद : मनोरंजन की जो पार्टियां अभी तक भेजी गई हैं क्या अब तक यह पता लग सकना संभव हो सका है कि नेफ़ा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उन्होंने अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन किया है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जी हां ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why has such a small sum of money been paid as out-of-pocket expenses?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Because that was enough.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This troupe of entertainers consisted mainly of artists from the Punjab. May I know if there is a proposal to send such troupes from other parts of the country as well for the benefit of our non-Punjabi defence personnel?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Proposals are under consideration.

Air Defence Requirements

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*669. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign missions to examine the air defence requirement of India have concluded their study and if so, the conclusions arrived at; and

(b) the reaction of U.S.A. and Commonwealth countries in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Joint U.S.|Commonwealth Air Technical Team has completed its study. The members of the team will be submitting reports to their respective Governments. A copy of the report has not yet been made available to us.

(b) We are sill awaiting a communication from those Governments in the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, we have been reading so much about this not only in foreign newspapers but in our newspapers also—day before yesterday and today also. May we know if the Parliament is not entitled to some information as to whether the hon. Minister had any talk with Mr. Patnaik who had returned from there and whether he has indicated anything as to what is to be our future programme and what are its broad outlines? Apart from the confidential part, and details apart, may we know the broad outlines which he has given and what is our future programme in pursuing this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Besides the reports of the foreign missions? The question was about the foreign missions which visited and their reports. The answer is that the reports would be given to the respective Governments and the Government is awaiting a copy of that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, you must have read in the papers that even the U.S. President has given an indication about his inclinations on the reports. We also read in papers that Mr. Patnaik, on this very particular point about air defence requirements, has had discussions with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and had given the broad outlines as to what progress has been made. That has appeared in the papers. I only wanted to know whether we are to depend on these unauthentic reports in the papers or is the Parliament entitled to know something about this particular matter.

Mr. Speaker: Whether Mr. Patnaik's visit also had something to do with it, whether he had any discussions there and whether he had conveyed to the Government his reactions about those reports or some information about it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, Sir, as far as we are concerned in this Parliament, unless we can get the official reports of the teams, it is rather very difficult for me to make any statement in regard to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this connection, about the matter of reports submitted by the missions, by the teams, was the Government's decision to depute the Chief Minister of Orissa to the United States influenced or strengthened or reinforced by the fact that on the eve of his

departure to U.S.A., he had presided here in Delhi over a *Moorakh Sammelan*? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Are we having some projections of that *Sammelan* here?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, the second part of my question was: how do you propose to pursue it? May I know whether we are expecting any high dignitaries from U.S.A. here, whether there would be an opportunity to discuss this matter further and whether the Government has drawn up any schedule for further discussion on this matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I say, as we are expecting these reports, normally it is not expected. . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is a hypothetical question. If the hon. Minister wants to answer it, he might do so. Otherwise.....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Because, I did not want to be less communicative. I want to be as much communicative as possible.

Mr. Speaker: If he so desires, then he might communicate as much as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We want to know whether some high dignitaries are coming from U.S.A. We read in the papers that Mr. Dean Rusk is coming, his team is coming, high dignitaries are coming. How is it a hypothetical question?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether, whether Mr. Dean Rusk is coming. That is not the question here, whether Mr. Dean Rusk is coming and whether he would discuss it or not.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I only wish to say that Mr. Rusk is coming here in early May, I think. But that has nothing to do with this. He is passing through Delhi, going to various places and, naturally, we will take advantage of his visit here to discuss common problems.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the negotiations are in progress for the provision of ground-to-air missiles in India by Soviet Russia? If so, to what extent have they been successful?

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with the main question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When the United States-Commonwealth Missions were here, may I know whether anything was discussed regarding the terms and conditions under which these air defence requirements would be given to us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The basic premises of the discussions were the requirements of the Air Force, and the incidental problems were discussed with them.

Shri Tyagi: Did the Defence Minister have any discussions with these teams? Had the Air Headquarters or the Army Headquarters come to some conclusions with regard to their defence requirements, as far as air protection is concerned, and if so, may I know whether they had communicated their decision to those Missions or not?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes; of course, our technicians had made up their mind, and they had reached their own conclusions and on the basis of those conclusions they had discussions with them. Certainly, they did come and meet me also, but, naturally, I was not expected to discuss the technical matters.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Mr. Kennedy has said very recently that he has not got the report of the U.S.-Commonwealth Air Team as yet, may I know on what basis the star projected on the Central horizon, Mr. Patnaik, had his discussions with the American experts or officers or

officials regarding our air requirements?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand the hon. Member's question. We have not discussed the report as presented.....

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say 'report'.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: .... but presumably our needs.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know on what basis we discussed our air requirements. On what basis did Mr. Patnaik discuss the requirements, because there was no basis, and there was no report before him, and nor was there a report before Mr. Kennedy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On the basis of our needs as formulated by our experts, not as formulated by the Foreign Teams that came here.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether these needs which have been referred to, as assessed and formulated by our own experts, visualise mainly strengthening our own independent Air Force or co-operation of friendly Foreign Air Forces with our Air Force?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The main object was to organise our own independent Air Force.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. As Mr. Patnaik's mission to the U.S.A. has been mentioned here in this connection, may I invite your attention to the fact that in the Orissa Legislature, the Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa has cast aspersions on you and on the hon. Prime Minister also by saying that whoever says that he is distressed at what Mr. Patnaik did and said in America is doing so out of jealousy? It is very unfair.

Mr. Speaker: Then, the hon. Member has many remedies to protect me and also himself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can we tolerate an insult to you Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I only suggested to him that he knows the remedies to protect me as well as himself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House also. The Prime Minister should be much more distressed after this.

Shri Hem Barua: When I read the report that struck me also, because he says that here is a new star projected on the Central horizon , and those people who do not recognise this fact are jealous of him.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already answered this point. This very point was raised by another Member of the same party, and I have answered it. Now, a second Member takes up the same point and repeats that. That is not good.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not repeating it. It is not a party matter Sir...

Mr. Speaker: There are sufficient procedures and formalities under which we can proceed with this, if the Members do feel distressed.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, we will bring up a privilege motion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not a question of any party matter. Every Member has a right to raise the question, and it is for you to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Every Member has got the right, but he sits near the other hon. Member and he has already heard that point.....

Shri Hem Barua: We shall bring up a privilege motion, and I hope you would not disallow it.

'लिंक' पत्रिका को अखबारी कागज का आवंटन

६६६-क. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "लिंक" को दूसरा समाचार पत्र निकालने के लिये अखबारी कागज का विशेष कोटा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस मात्रा में ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No special quota of newsprint has been allotted to 'Link' which is owned by the United India Periodicals Private Ltd. A special quota of newsprint has, however, been allotted to the Raisina Publications Private Ltd. for bringing out the 'Patriot'.

(b) 139·62 metric tonnes for three months on the basis of 25,000 circulation and 8·57 pages per copy.

[(क) "लिंक" को, जिसके मालिक यूनाइटड इंडिया पीरआडिकल्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड हैं, अखबारी कागज का कोई विशेष कोटा नहीं दिया गया है । हां, रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स प्राइवट लिमिटेड को 'पैट्रिआट" पत्र निकालने के लिये अखबारी कागज का एक विशेष कोटा दिया गया है ।

(ख) २५,००० सर्कुलेशन और ८.५७ पृष्ठ प्रति कापी के आधार पर तीन महीने के लिये १३९.६२ मीटरी टन ।]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि इस अखबार के प्रकाशकों ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि इसकी कीमत ८ नये पैसे होगी और इसमें २५ प्रतिशत से अधिक विज्ञापन के लिये नहीं होगा ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Generally so.

Shri Tyagi: Was there any standing order or notification saying that no paper shall be granted a quota of more than 10,000 copies? If so, has that been amended before this additional quota was given to his paper?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is a certain direction for the general guidance of the Registrar. But there are many cases where we have departed from that on the basis of the merits of each case.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know specifically whether there was any standing order or notification to this effect which the public knew.

Mr. Speaker: He says there is no such thing; it is only a guidance.

Shri Tyagi: The misunderstanding has been clarified.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is it incumbent on Government to take an assurance from newspaper owners to fix the price of the newspaper before any quota is given to them?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No. Ordinarily, if they confine themselves to the 10,000 limit, perhaps we do not come into the picture. But now we wanted to know what exactly are the circumstances in which we should depart from the usual rule. Therefore, we asked what would be the price, how many pages would it consist of and things like that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In how many other cases has this particular rule been departed from during the last year?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I know certain cases where we deviated from the general rule.

Shri Ranga: What are they?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted the number and names of those cases.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not have the number with me, but I remember certain instances where we have helped certain newspapers.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Was this restriction of 25 per cent advertisement voluntarily given by the *Patriot* publication or it was taken by Government before giving the quota?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: They themselves volunteered to do that.

Shri Ranga: Was a similar exception or privilege given to a paper called *Marathi* published by the Times of India concern? Why is it that these exceptions are being made?

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. When the Minister has already clarified that there was no notification, there was no exceptional treatment meted out. This is an insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: He said there was no definite rule on that, but for guidance some direction had been given.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that the same privilege or opportunity was given to that paper published by the *Times of India* concern? May I also know whether the same privilege—I do not want to use the word 'exception'—or similar consideration will be given to any other concern which also wants to publish a daily paper, long before it comes into publication?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Certainly, it will be considered on its own merits. Each case is considered on its own merits.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that this party told Government that since it is going to compete with newspaper monopolies in the metropolis.....

Shri Ranga: It is itself a monopoly.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that.

Did it say that it was because of this that it wants a special consideration from Government?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: That was what the Minister said.

Mr. Speaker: He has to ask for what the Minister has not said.

Shri Ranga: It is a Congress cum-Communist paper.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that this party told Government that since it is going to compete with newspaper monopolies in the metropolis, it wants special favour? If so, may I know whether Government inquired into the political-*cum*-monopolist character of this venture before giving the special favour?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the hon. Member come after committing these supplementaries to memory?

Mr. Speaker: Probably he has got a very strong memory.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I did not follow the supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Was it on the plea advanced by this paper that it would compete with the monopolist papers here in this capital that this concession was given to it, and if so, had Government made an enquiry to find out whether this paper itself was not creating a monopoly?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is only a single paper. There is no question of any monopoly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On what basis was this paper able to tell the Government that its minimum circulation would be 25,000?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In the original application they said they wanted for 25,000, but subsequently they showed us the indents from the various district representatives which showed that their circulation was likely to be about 40,000.

NEFA Reverses

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*670. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 430 on the 16th March, 1963 and state:

(a) the terms of reference of the inquiry being held into **NEFA** reverses; and

(b) when the inquiry is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Chief of Army Staff has, with my approval, ordered a thorough investigation to be carried out into our reverses particularly in the Kameng Sector in NEFA. The enquiry has been entrusted to certain senior Army officers. The terms of the enquiry are to make a thorough investigation as to what was wrong with—

(a) our training;

(b) our equipment;

(c) our system of command;

(d) the physical fitness of troops; and

(e) the capacity of commanders at all levels to influence the men under them.

The underlying idea in holding this enquiry is to derive military lessons. The enquiry is at present in progress and it will take some six to eight weeks more to complete it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is this inquiry identical with or coterminus with the inquiry promised by the Prime Minister in Parliament in November last into the state of military unpreparedness to meet the Chinese invasion, and if so, is the Minister in a position to definitely tell the House that all the records and documents connected with that particular period are intact and some are not missing?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The question falls into parts. Part (a) is whether it is the same type of enquiry which the Prime Minister had in mind. I have consulted the Prime Minister. I am told it is the type of enquiry he had in mind. Part (b) all the documents are safe.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government taken care to ensure that all witnesses who might come to depose or give evidence before this inquiry committee or commission are guaranteed protection from victimisation in future in case they give some adverse evidence?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the foreign arms which arrived in India as early as the first week of November did not reach the troops in the front till after the cease-fire? Is it a fact?

Mr. Speaker: For that the enquiry is to be made.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will this enquiry also go into what was wrong with our military intelligence?

Mr. Speaker: The terms of reference have been given. It would be a matter of interpretation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Could he tell us whether it is covered or not?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I expect this will be covered by the terms of reference.

Shri Yash Pal Singh: May I know whether any specific responsibility is to be fixed on Gen. Kaul?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इन एनक्वायरी करने वाले अफसरों को जो हिदायतें दी गयी हैं उन में अन्तिम हिदायत का अर्थ मैं यह समझता हूं कि कुछ अफसरों ने अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन पूरी तरह से नहीं किया। इसका मतलब है कि सरकार के पास किन्हीं अफसरों के खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें आई हैं। यदि शिकायतें हैं तो क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कारेवाई की गई है या की जा रही है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If in the course of the enquiry and as a result of the report certain allegations are proved against any officers, certainly Government will take action against them.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the terms of reference which the Minister has been pleased to inform the House will be sufficient to cover the weaknesses of army logistics in using the deployment of various units by the various officers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think it would.

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of the Government that some papers have been publishing a story that some important papers and documents are missing and if so can the Government give us any reply about that?

Mr. Speaker: That has been given.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेफा की तरह लद्दाख की असफलता की भी जांच की जा रही है ? और यह जो सुना जा रहा है कि चीनियों के आदमी हमारे अफसर बन कर जहां हमलावर जवान लड़ने वाले थे वहां गए और उनसे कहा कि हथियार रख दो चीनी आ गए हैं, क्या यह सच है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो इसमें से नहीं उठता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तो पहले का ही जवाब दिलवा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल सिर्फ नेफा के मुताल्लिक था ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तो मैं नेफा के सम्बन्ध में पूछे लेता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वक्त चला गया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : और लोग आपके आर्डर आर्डर कहने पर भी खड़े हो जाते हैं और उनको मौका मिल जाता है, क्या हम भी वही रास्ता अपनावें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप वही रास्ता अपनाएंगे तो जो उनके साथ होता है वही आपके साथ भी होगा । आर्डर आर्डर । अब आप बैठ जाएं ।

Naval Exercises

*671. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether ships of the Indian Navy participated in recent Commonwealth Naval exercises in the Indian Ocean;

(b) how such exercises help to improve our defences on the borders with China and Pakistan; and

(c) estimated expenses incurred by India on the exercises?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These exercises which are held every year are designed to provide practice with ships and aircraft on a war footing and enables the Indian Fleet to maintain itself at a high standard of efficiency for defence against a maritime threat.

(c) These exercises form part of the Spring Exercise Programme for the Indian Fleet and the expenses are not booked separately for each exercise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the recent exercises held in the Indian Ocean, how many ships from each countries participated and how many were Indian warships?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About six ships of the Indian Navy participated in this. In addition, the Royal Australian Navy, the Royal Malayan Navy, Royal Ceylon Navy, and the British Navy participated in that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Can he give their numbers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is still necessary for maintaining our fleet's operational efficiency to continue indefinitely this participation in the joint Commonwealth

exercises? Why cannot we have our own independent naval exercises?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Joint exercises are considered useful in these matters. Otherwise, our exercises go on continuously.

Shri **Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Could we know what was the approximate time taken in these recent exercises?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think I have got all the materials with me.

Shri Tyagi: Were some submarines deployed in these exercises and if so did our naval officers take any advantage of acquainting themselves with submarine activities?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir; submarines also take part in these exercises.

Shri Tyagi: I am enquiring as to whether in these exercises some foreign submarines were used and our officers acquainted themselves with those exercises?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said: yes, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Does the Government consider that there is some special advantage in having such exercise with Commonwealth countries?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, there is.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो भारतीय सैनिक इस चीनी युद्ध में मारे गये ह उनकी पैंशन और जो सैनिक शांति के दिनों में मर जाते हैं उन दोनों की पैनशनें क्या एक सामान होती हैं या उन में कोई फर्क होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल तो खत्म हो चुका है । हम आगे बढ़ गये हैं ।

Shri Daji: Did the navy or the naval ships of the Pakistan Government also participate in this exercise jointly with us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This year Pakistan did not participate.

Pensions to Widows

***672. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an undue delay over the sanction and grant of pensions to widows of Armed forces personnel; and

(b) if so, what relief is given to such widows pending the sanction of such pensions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There is no undue delay. Cases of grant of pension etc. to widows of Armed Forces personnel are dealt with on high priority. Special attention is paid to cases of widows of personnel killed in action, and in such cases, pension or provisional pension is sanctioned within a day or two of the receipt of confirmation regarding the death as a battle casualty. If the death is *prima facie* not attributable to military service and if the individual has not rendered adequate service to entitle his dependants to an ordinary family pension, some verification is necessary before any pension can be sanctioned. Only in such cases, some delay occurs, but this delay is unavoidable.

(b) Where pension is admissible, a provisional pension is sanctioned. In addition, in the case of those killed in action, a special family gratuity from Government funds is paid. This is in addition to the following grants which are made to dependants of those killed in action from contributions from the National Defence Fund:—

Officers—Rs. 500 p.m. for two months.

Junior Commissioned officers—Rs. 75 p.m. for four months.

Other Ranks and Non-combatants (enrolled)—Rs. 50 p.m. for four months.

In addition, families of personnel killed or missing in action are entitled to a Special Family Allowance at least equal to the Family Pension for a period of 4 months unless the pension can be sanctioned earlier.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I would like to know the reasons why the widows of officers are given a life pension while the widows of other ranks get only a five-year pension, when the death is due to causes not attributable to service conditions?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are the normal rules which have been considered so far. I may assure the hon. Member that I am having the matter looked into.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: How long will it take to amend these rules which are a continuation of the rules which exist from the British days?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can assure the hon Member that it will be done as early as possible.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why there is such a difference, between officers and other ranks? The dependants of the officers get Rs. 75 p.m. for four months, while those of other ranks and non-combatants (enrolled) get only Rs. 50 p.m. for four months. Does the Minister think that these meagre amounts are sufficient for the poor widows?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, the pensions are fixed in relation to the normal scale of pay, etc. Probably these were fixed a long time ago on the basis of that. I cannot explain it otherwise.

Shri Joachim Alva: From the statement, there is no indication of any help to the children of the jawans and the officers who die at the post of duty. Whatever is given to them is not sufficient to cover the educational expenses of the children, especially when there are five to six children. So, may I know if any directive is given or any effort is made to give them adequate allowances through various other funds to see that these children are given proper education?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the State Governments have assured us that they will look into this matter. They are actually doing this.

श्री कछवाय : विधवाओं को जो पेंशन दी जाती है क्या उनके मरने के बाद जो उनके नाबालिग बच्चे होते हैं उनकी भी इसे देने की वयवस्था है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know exactly about this particular point. But certainly, as far as the educational allowances are concerned, once they are given to the children, they should continue up to the period of their minority. But I will have these points checked up.

Manufacture of Fighter Planes

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*673. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two prototypes of the HF-24 MK-1 fighter plane made by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore have satisfactorily undergone all test flights; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to produce the plane?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The prototypes of HF-24 Kk.I aircraft are still undergoing extensive development test flights.

(b) Simultaneously with the development of the aircraft, steps have been taken to put the aircraft in production.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long these development tests will go on, and how long they have been going on so far?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In the case of the first prototype, eight months; in the case of the second, four months. All these development tests will go on so long as they are considered necessary to ensure that the aircraft is absolutely satisfactory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these prototype fighter planes are produced with our own resources or whether we are drawing upon the help and aid of some other foreign countries?

Shri Raghuramaiah: From our own resources. The House will recollect that we had at the initial stages even the assistance of a team of German aeronautical experts under the leadership of Dr. Kurt Tank.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो फाइटर प्लेंस बनाये गये हैं इन में लगने वाले सभी पार्ट्स यहां हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मनुफैक्चर किये गये या बाहर से भी कुछ पार्ट्स इन के लिए मंगाये गये थे ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Except certain parts which are necessarily to be imported, all that can be manufactured here is being done here.

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Bristols have revived their offer for the Orpheus-704 jet engine—to give our HF-24 Mark II plane the required March II speed and, if so, what is the Government's decision on it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would like to have notice.

A.C.C. and N.C.C.

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*675. { **Shri Daji:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A.C.C. and N.C.C. junior for school boys are likely to be taken over by the Education Ministry under the National Discipline Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will not affect the present training for emergency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. Education Ministry however has made a proposal to that effect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Shri Daji: Before the Government takes a decision on this matter, will Government take into account the fact that the national discipline scheme does not acquaint the students with rifle training and the existing scheme is much better and more advanced compared to that scheme and so, in view of the emergency, the existing scheme may continue.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is the answer I have given.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिनों पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों में बातचीत हुई थी और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन भी दे दिया गया था, तो इस पर अब दुबारा विचार करने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ रही है, क्या इस पर प्रकाश डाला जायेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the inter-departmental position is concerned, if certain proposals are made, nobody can refuse to consider them.

Mr. Speaker: He says an assurance has been given by the Defence Ministry and now where is the need for further consideration?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course I am repeating that assurance for consideration even now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the extraordinary cheapness of the national discipline scheme *vis-a-vis* ACC and NCC has been accepted by the Government on the floor of the

House, may I know what stands in the way of the Government introducing the national discipline scheme in place of ACC and NCC?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is thought that it will not be useful in the sense that it is intended to be. Of course, the national discipline scheme has its own merits and it can be applied as an alternative scheme for certain age-groups of school-going students. That is a different matter; I do not think they are competitive schemes as such.

तीस्ता नदी (सिक्किम) में बाढ़

*६७६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या १२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम में तीस्ता नदी की बाढ़ से जो पुल बह गये थे तथा जन-धन की हानि हुई थी, क्या उनके ठीक ठीक कारणों का पता इस बीच लगाया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या बाढ़ के कारणों तथा परिस्थितियों और जन-धन की हानि दिखाने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उस दुर्घटना के लिये अथवा लापरवाही के लिये यदि कोई अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये हैं, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को मुआवजा देने तथा सहायता देने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Board of officers held to investigate the extent of losses and damages caused by the flood has confirmed that it was due to the brusting of a glacier at Zemu in North West Sikkim.

(b) A detailed statement showing the losses of life and property is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see No.* LT-1052/63].

(c) The loss of life and property was due to natural calamity. As such, no individual is to be blamed.

(d) Immediate relief in the form of clothings, cooking utensils etc. at a cost of Rs. 13,230 was provided to the labourers and families of the deceased by the Political Officer, Sikkim, from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The question of payment of compensation on the analogy of provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the families of deceased casual labourers has been taken up by the Chief Engineer in consultation with the Political Officer. There was no loss of life of General Reserve Engineer Force or Army personnel.

[(क) बाढ़ के कारण हुई क्षति तथा नुकसान को आंकने के लिये आयोजित अधिकारियों के बोर्ड ने समर्थन किया है कि इसका कारण उत्तर-पश्चिमी सिक्किम में ज़ेमू के स्थान पर एक हैम नदी का फूट पड़ना था ।

(ख) जानो-माल की क्षति दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) जानो-माल की क्षति दैव आपत्ति के कारण हुई । इसलिए किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता ।

(घ) पोलीटिकल आफिसर, सिक्किम द्वारा कार्मिकों तथा मरने वालों के कुटुम्बों को वस्त्र तथा खाना पकाने के बरतन इत्यादि के रूप में प्रधान मंत्री की सहायता निधि से १३२३० रुपये की लागत की तुरन्त सहायता दी गई थी । वर्कमेन्स कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट की शर्तों की समानता पर पोलीटिकल आफिसर की सलाह से, चीफ़ इंजीनियर द्वारा, मरने वाले केजुअल कार्मिकों के कुटुम्बों को

प्रतिकर देने के प्रश्न पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर फोर्स अथवा सेना सेविवर्ग में से कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में एक लम्बी सूची दी गई है कि कितने सामान का नुक्सान हुआ है। लेकिन क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जायेगी कि इस बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप कुल नुक्सान कितना हुआ था ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It was rather difficult for them to mention in terms of money, because most of it was used material. I have not got the total amount involved as such.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: But the details are given in the statement for the various items. The hon. Member wants to know the total loss. I think that can be given.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that most of it was used material.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कम से कम एक मोटा अन्दाजा तो लगाया जा सकता है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: A rough estimate of the loss we can also work out. I said I have not got any official estimate. A rough estimate we have got.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, चूंकि इस सीमा सड़क संगठन के लोगों को कठिन परिस्थितियों में कार्य करना पड़ता है, इसलिए क्या उन की और उन के साथ कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों के जीवन की रक्षा के लिए आगे से कोई सतर्कता बरती जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार का नुक्सान न होने पाए ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as floods are concerned, really speaking, normally care is taken to see that when camps are established they are always established at a higher level of the flood line. But, unfortunately this was an unprecedented and unexpected flood and nothing could be done. But I can assure the House that necessary steps have already been taken, and they were also taken, for the protection of lives and properties.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Withdrawal from Employees' Provident Fund

*667. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme contains a provision for the members to withdraw money from the Fund for buying houses on hire-purchase system;

(b) whether the employees are allowed to take advance irrespective of the fact whether the house is purchased outright or on hire-purchase; and

(c) what will be the maximum amount payable by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner to the buyer of the house per year by way of instalments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) There is no such limit as the amount of instalment may differ in each case on the basis of hire-purchase agreement; but the amount of total withdrawal admissible is limited to a member's twelve months' basic wages and dearness allowance or the balance of his own share of provident fund contribution with interest thereon, whichever be less.

Patriotic Songs on A.I.R.

*674. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Jamunadevi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many patriotic songs and tunes have been collected by the A.I.R.

from various States reflecting the present mood of the Nation;

(b) whether these are the compositions of the eminent poets and writers in different languages; and

(c) whether these have been finally selected for use by the All India Radio through an expert body specially constituted?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) 1,210.

(b) The compositions include contributions of eminent as well as lesser-known poets and writers.

(c) 627 have been approved for circulation among all Stations on the recommendation of a departmental Committee constituted for evaluating various items of music. The remaining compositions have been utilised by the Stations which produced them.

Raids by Pak Dacoits

*677. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some villages near Karimganj (Assam) were recently raided by Pakistan-based dacoits and the property of Indian citizens looted by them;

(b) if so, the details of such raids; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

On the night of March 2|3, 1963, a gang of 20|25 dacoits armed with a gun, lathis etc. raided a house in village Bahubal, P.S. Karimganj. The dacoits took away cash and clothes worth Rs. 1,000 approximately and some documents, after inflicting injuries on the inmates of the house. While retreating towards Pakistan, the dacoits fired gun shots, as a result of which another person was injured.

(c) The Government of Assam have lodged a strong protest with the East Pakistan Government who have been requested to investigate the matter thoroughly and to bring the culprits to book, and also to arrange for the return of stolen property to the Indian owner.

The State Government have also sent re-inforcements to intensify anti-dacoity measures, along the Assam-East Pakistan border. Village defence parties have also been mobilised for vigorous patrolling.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

*678. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board has large funds in its possession;

(b) how these funds are collected; and

(c) the specific purpose for which these funds are used?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The assets of the ISS&A Board Fund, which is under the control of Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, amounted at the end of February, 1963 to Rs. 15,45,064.54 nP.

(b) and (c). The Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund was constituted on the 31st December, 1922 out of a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs donated from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards throughout the country and the payment of a special pension to blinded soldiers. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Boards is now shared equally between the

Centre and the States concerned and the Fund is used only for the payment of special pensions to blinded soldiers, sailors and airmen at the rate of Rs. 10 per month per individual. No collections for this Fund are now being made.

Closure of one shift in Textile Mills of Kanpur

*679. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the textile mills of Kanpur have stopped one shift after the announcement of Government for more production;

(b) if so, the names of the mills who have closed one shift during emergency; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Information is not available. The matter falls in the State sphere.

(c) Does not arise.

U.N. General Assembly

*681. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) when the special Session of the United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to be held;

(b) whether Government propose to send a delegation to that Session;

(c) if so, whether the personnel of the Indian delegation have been finalised; and

(d) who will be the leader of the delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) May 14, 1963.

(b) to (d). Shri B. N. Chakravarty, our Permanent Representative to the U.N., will lead the delegation which will probably be drawn from among the officers of the Permanent Mission in New York.

Welfare Centre at Palana Coalfield

1323. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the construction of a building for Welfare Centre at Palana Coalfield (Rajasthan) has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Not yet.

(b) The land selected for the construction of the Welfare Centre, which belongs to the Gram Panchayat, Palana, has not yet been transferred to the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.

Documentary Films on Folk Dances of Andhra Pradesh

1324. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to prepare a documentary film on the folk dances and art of Andhra Pradesh during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Study of the media of Mass Communication

1325. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of the media of Mass Communication has been undertaken by the Research and Reference Division of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the subject under study; and

(c) whether it has been completed and if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Occasionally the Division has undertaken surveys in some particular fields but due to lack of proper staff for this purpose the conclusions have not been very clear. The primary task of this Division is to furnish to Government reference material for publicity purposes.

Death of an Indian Student in U.K.

1326. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian student died of an accident in Leeds in the U.K. on the 27th February, 1963;

(b) whether the news of the death was communicated to the next of kin of the deceased in India after considerable delay even after it was received in Delhi and if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether legal action is being taken to bring the offender to book and for claiming compensation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) News of the death was communicated telegraphically by the Indian High Commission, London to the brother of the deceased in Delhi on the 28th February, which was duly received by him.

(c) Action is already being taken to assess the possibility of seeking compensation from the Insurance Company, which had insured the vehicle involved in the accident against the statutory third party risk. Record of the evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest is also under examination.

Third Plan Targets for U.P.

1327. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for the Third Five Year Plan for U.P. have been revised by the U.P. Government;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have offered assistance to the U.P. Government so that the plan targets may be adhered to; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No sir.

(b) **and (c). Do not arise.**

Radio Transmitter at Sambalpur

1328. **Shri Ramchandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government that Sambalpur (Orissa) will soon have a new transmitter;

(b) if so, its capacity, and the details thereof;

(c) the total amount that will be spent on this; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity of the transmitter is 20 K.W. Mediumwave. It will

operate on a frequency of 860 kc/s and relay the programmes of Cuttack Station of All India Radio in order to extend its coverage.

(c) Rs. 13 lakhs, approximately.

(d) Shortly.

जिला सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड

१३२९. **श्री रणंजय सिंह**: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड, जो जिलों में कई शताब्दियों से नियमित रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं, अभी तक अस्थायी ही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन बोर्डों को स्थायी करने का विचार कर रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रा० दा० चव्हाण): (क) जी हां। अधिकतर राज्यों में ऐसी ही स्थिति है।

(ख) बोर्डों को संबंधित राज्यों के अधीन स्थायी बनाने का सुझाव, उन्हें भेजा गया है। अभी तक तीन राज्यों ने इस सुझाव को स्वीकार किया है और अन्य राज्यों की प्रतिक्रिया प्रतीक्षित है।

Women Registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges

1330. **Shri Ulaka**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women (both graduates and non-graduates) registered in various employment exchanges in Orissa during 1962-63 so far; and

(b) the number of such candidates who were provided with employment assistance during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b):

Category of applicants	No. registered during April-December, 1962*	No. placed in employment during April-December, 1962.*
1	2	3
Graduates	59	2
Matriculates and Intermediates . . .	201	6
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	3,620	671
TOTAL	3,880	719

*As this information is collected on a half-yearly basis, figures are available only upto December, 1962.

Loss of Money in Tezpur

1331. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta.
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about twenty thousand rupees were found missing from a bag at Tezpur which was in charge of the Political Officer, Bomdila;

(b) if so, how the loss occurred; and

(c) whether any enquiry was made in this respect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A departmental enquiry is in progress. Its report is awaited. A report was also made to the Tezpur Police who are investigating.

World Police Force

1332. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the need and desirability for a strong world police force under U.N. Control; and

(b) Government's reaction to such a proposal mentioned by U.S. representative in U.N.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government believe that there should be general and complete disarmament under effective international control as early as possible and that in order to maintain peace and security in a disarmed world, there should be a U.N. Peace Force. The U.S. representative referred to this problem during the last session of the General Assembly of the U.N. and added that several organisational issues concerning a U.N. Peace Force needed to be dealt with in the context of the negotiations being conducted at the Disarmament Committee meetings in Geneva. India is represented on this Committee.

Broadcast in Tribal Languages

1333. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Stations of All India Radio from which news, songs ect. are broadcast in tribal languages;

(b) the tribal languages used for this purpose and from which Stations; and

(c) whether there is any arrangement to broadcast in Santal language from Stations like Calcutta and Ranchi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

S.No.	Station.	Trubal Dialects.
1	2	3
1.	Gauhati.	Sema Naga, Ao Naga, Angami Naga, Lotha Naga, Sherdukpen, Adi, Khampti, Apatani, Dafla, Mishmi, Nocte, Wanchoo, Tangsa, Monpa, Mikir, Dimasa, Kachari, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Lushai, Kabui Naga, Gangte, Tankhul Naga, Paite, Hmar, Thadou Kuki, Imol Kom Naga, Vaiphei, Iou, Bodo, Rabha amd Nefa Assamese.
2.	Calcutta.	Tripuri
3.	Ranchi	Santhali, Mundari, Oraon, Nagpuria, Kharia, Kurmali, Birhor and Asur.
4.	Kohima	Ao Naga, ngami Naga, Sema Naga, Lotha Naga, Zema, Keryok' Phom, Sangatam, Naga Assamese and Chang.
5.	Kurseong	Lepcha.
6.	Cuttack	Paroja, Gadaba, Koyi, Bondo, Kol, Santhali, Mundari, Oraon, Kisan, Kandhi, Juanja, Kalangi and Karami

1	2	3
7.	Indore Bhopal	Gondi, Bhili, Halbi and Mundi
8.	Nagpur	Banjari
9.	Jaipur	Bagdi
10.	Bangalore	Hakki Paikki Jenu Kur ba Betta Kurba's Panje Yeravas, Soligars, Koragas and Lambani
11.	Simla	Kinneri

(c) Programmes in the Santhali dialtts are broadcast from the Ranchi and Cuttack Stations.

Dehydration Plant in Delhi Cantt.

1334. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the Dehydration factory to be opened in the Delhi Cantonment; and

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Defence production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a Dehydration Factory in Delhi Cantonment. However, an Accelerated Freeze Drying Pilot Model Plant has been installed in Delhi Cantonment to investigate the suitability of freeze dried products for use by the Armed Forces. Experiments and trials are in progress.

Capital Formation in the Current Financial Year

1335. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been certain amount of falling off in Capital formation in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, how it is accounted for?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No estimates of capital formation for the current financial year are available.

Participation of Labourers in Management of Tata Collieries

1336. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata Group of Collieries have formed an association of labour with the management to be managed by a ten-member centrally administered committee with proportionate representation of labour and management; and

(b) if so, the subjects to be dealt with by the association?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) A 20-member Central Committee consisting of 10 representatives each of management and workers has been set up by the TISCO Collieries;

(b) To begin with the committee will deal with matters relating to production, safety and welfare. As it gains experience, it will take up other matters also.

Consumers' Cooperatives

1337. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri Basappa:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the formation of consumers' cooperatives amongst industrial workers;

(b) how far the employers have associated themselves with the management of these cooperatives; and

(c) the extent to which the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund have been put to use in the growth and development of these cooperatives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): (a) Most of the State Governments and Union Territories have drawn up phased programmes for organising new consumers' cooperative stores for industrial workers and to revitalise the existing ones. The other are in the process of doing so.

(b) Central Organisations of employers have given wide publicity to the scheme and have asked their constituents to implement it. The State Governments are also following up the matter with the employers and the response has been encouraging. The scheme also provides for representation of the employers on the managing committee of the cooperatives.

(c) Drawal of non-refundable advnces from the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund up to Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively has been permitted to enable the workers to purchase shares of consumers' cooperatives. A proposal to allow non-refundable advances from the Coal Mines and Employees' Provident Funds for investment in cooperatives for augmenting their working capital, is under consideration.

Chinese in India

1338. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of overseas Chinese in India have applied for settlement in Macao through the Portuguese authorities in Hong Kong.

(b) if so, how many Indian Chinese have so requested; and

(c) the Government's reaction, if any, thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Reports have come to our notice of a statement by the Portuguese Consul at Hong Kong that about fifty Overseas Chinese in India had applied for settlement in Macao.

(c) The Government have not placed any impediment to such Chinese leaving the country. Facilities are denied for their re-entry.

आकाशवाणी से समाचार प्रसारण

१३३९. { **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** / **श्री उटिया :**

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि आकाशवाणी द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण समाचारों को प्रायः अंग्रेजी में तो दिया जाता है, परन्तु राष्ट्रभाषा तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में नहीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के भेदभाव की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इसके लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Food Parcels for Indian P.O.W.s.

1340. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to send food parcels to the Indian prisoners in Chinese hands after the first consignment was made over at Darang Dzong on the 19th December, 1962;

(b) if no further parcels have been sent, the reasons therefor;

(c) who incurred the expenses for the last consignment and whether Government have reimbursed them; and

(d) what rations are being given to the Indian prisoners with the Chinese?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to arrange for the despatch of further food parcels at fortnightly intervals. The Indian Red Cross Society, who are undertaking this work, are in consultation with the Chinese Red Cross regarding the route by which these parcels are to be sent and other details.

(c) The Indian Red Cross Society incurred the expenditure in the first instance and the amount has since been reimbursed to them from the National Defence Fund.

(d) Government have no reliable information about this.

सैनिक ट्रक दुर्घटना

१३४१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, १९६३ के मध्य में एक सैनिक ट्रक, जो जोशीमठ से रूड़की की ओर जा रहा था, दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया, जिसके कारण दो व्यक्तियों की मत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस दुर्घटना के कारणों, परिस्थितियों, स्थान, मृत व्यक्तियों के नामों आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-सटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को किस रूप में प्रतिकर दिया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां। १७ जनवरी १९६३ को।

(ख) दुर्घटना हरिद्वार-देवप्रयाग मार्ग पर ५२.४ मील पर हुई और परिणामस्वरूप दो व्यक्ति, चालक आर० वलायधन नायर और अग्रिम चालक ए० अलदर, मर गए। दुर्घटना के कारणों और परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के लिए एक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी आयोजित की गई है, परन्तु उसकी कार्यवाही अभी सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुई।

(ग) कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्यवाही सम्पूर्ण होने के शीघ्र ही पश्चात मृतकों के कुटुम्बों की क्षतिपूर्ति के प्रश्न पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Transmitter at Parbhani

1342. Shri Lonikar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the installation of a Transmitting Station at Parbhani (Maharashtra) although suitable land and godown for store materials at Parbhani have been acquired; and

(b) the stage at which it has now reached and when it is to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The main reason for delay in the installation of the project is the inability of the Central Public Works Department to find a suitable contractor to take up the construction of the transmitter building. The work is now being entrusted to the Public Works Department of Maharashtra State who have agreed to do it. The project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1964-65.

हेलीकोप्टर उड़ाने का प्रशिक्षण

१३४३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ विमान चालकों को हेलीकोप्टर उड़ाने का प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिये विदेश भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने विमान-चालक भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) उन पर कितनी विदेशी और भारतीय मुद्रा खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यह प्रशिक्षण कितने समय का होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) (ग) तथा (घ). सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

Military Aid from Australia

1344. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has promised more aid to meet India's defence needs;

(b) if so, the extent of the aid; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Government of Australia have agreed to supply arms, ammunition and woollen garments upto a value of £A.2.2 millions as outright gift.

Exhibition Units in Kerala, Laccadives and Andamans

1345. **Shri Koya**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the exhibition unit in Kerala to give more publicity to the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government propose to start special exhibition units in Laccadives and Andamans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The term 'special exhibition' is not quite understood. Two exhibitions, however, were organised in Andamans in 1961-62 and one is proposed to be organised there this year. It is not contemplated, at present to organise an exhibition in Laccadive Islands.

हिन्दी की फिल्मों को हिन्दी में प्रमाणपत्र

१३४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १२ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी चलचित्रों को हिन्दी में प्रमाणपत्र देने के जिस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उस के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : फिलहाल यथापूर्व स्थिति कायम रखने का निश्चय किया गया है।

Transmitter at Chandigarh

1347. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a transmitter at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equipment has been ordered and is expected to be received during the second half of 1963-64.

A.I.R. Stations

1348. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent annually on songs, dramas and dialogues at each A.I.R. Station in India since 1958-59;

(b) the total amount paid for dearness allowance and travelling allowance to participants during the same period; and

(c) the number of Artists at present on the list of each A.I.R. Station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Ropeway at Banihal Cart Road in J&K

1349. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the steps taken so far towards the construction of a Ropeway the Scheme of which was under the active consideration of the Government of India on Banihal Cart Road in Jammu & Kashmir State?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): By Banihal Cart Road, the honourable member is presumably referring to Jammu-Srinagar Road, the National Highway No. 1A. If so, no Scheme for construction of a Ropeway over Banihal is under consideration

Traffic on Banihal Cart Road in J&K

1350. **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a very heavy traffic on Banihal Cart Road connecting Jammu and Srinagar and there are many accidents on this Road; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the same and avoid accidents?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): a) Presumably, the honourable member is referring to Jammu-Srinagar road i.e. National Highway No. 1A. If so, there is heavy traffic on this road. Accidents also occur on this road from time to time. The details of road accidents are not available.

(b) A programme for improvement of this National Highway over a period of three years has been drawn up and works are in progress. These include widening of the road, strengthening its surface, replacement & renovation of bridges, improvement of drainage, and stabilisation of hill sides.

राइफ़ल

१३५१. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ३०३ राफ़ईलों के स्थान पर किसी अन्य प्रकार की राइफलें प्रयोग में लाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) देशीय निर्माण तथा मित्र विदेशों से आयात के आधार पर, ऐसा प्रगतिशीलता से किया जाएगा।

Industrial Undertakings in M.P.

1352. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** / **Shri R. S. Pandey:** }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had submitted a list of some industrial undertakings of the State for being switched over to defence production;

(b) whether the Central Government have since taken a decision in this matter; and

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have been informed about the decision?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Abstracts of a survey of small and medium scale industries in the State suggesting some items of utility to the Defence effort, have been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. These suggestions have been examined.

(c) The Ministry of Economic & Defence Coordination have acknowledged the offers sent by Madhya Pradesh Government suggesting that the firms be advised to register themselves with the Director General of Supplies & Disposals, for conventional items. The Government of Madhya Pradesh were also informed that the potential available in that State will be availed of as and when additional capacity for certain non-conventional items was required to be exploited.

सैनिक पदाधिकारियों द्वारा मादक वस्तुओं का प्रयोग

१३५३. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक अधिकारियों में मादक वस्तुओं के सेवन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस को रोकने का कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). प्राप्य सूचना से यह सिद्ध नहीं होता कि सैनिक अधिकारियों में नशीले पदार्थों का उपभोग बढ़ चला है।

Popularity of Indian Films Abroad

1354. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian films are quite popular in Nepal, Ceylon, Burma and also in the Middle East; and

(b) if so, the number of films sent for exhibition in those countries during 1961, 1962 and 1963 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statistics in regard to export of films to foreign countries are not maintained according to the number of films exported from India Statistics concerning the length and value of films exported are, however, regularly published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta in the publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India".

Indian Chancery Building at Tokyo

1355. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Chancery building at Tokyo along with other staff quarters has been completed; and

(b) if so, the total cost that has been incurred on this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The construction of the Chancery building was completed in

January, 1962. The construction of the staff quarters was started in July, 1962, and is almost completed.

(b) The total cost incurred on the construction of Chancery building is Rs. 11,78,543. The construction of 12 staff quarters is estimated to cost Rs. 5,90,000.

Post-war Reconstruction Fund

1356. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount now available with the various State Post War Reconstruction Fund Committees;

(b) steps proposed to augment the resources of the Fund Committee;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot any amount from out of the National Defence Fund; and

(d) nature of assistance rendered by the different State Committees during the past five years and the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A statement showing the amounts available in the various State Post-War Reconstruction Fund as on 31st December 1962 is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in the Libarary. *See* No. LT-1053/63].

(b) The States have been requested to take suitable steps to augment the funds by:

(i) reducing the expenditure from the corpus of the Fund as far as possible;

(ii) by suitable investments; and

(iii) by obtaining donations from the public.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The assistance rendered from different State Post-War Services Reconstruction Funds falls generally into the following categories.

(i) Educational concessions to ex-servicemen and their dependents.

(1) Stipends to school and college students.

(2) Technical and Vocational stipends.

(ii) Maintenance charges for disabled ex-servicemen trainees in Queen Mary's Technical School, Poona.

(iii) Medical aid to ex-servicemen suffering from T.B.|leprosy.

(iv) Construction|maintenance of rest houses, including libraries.

(v) Allotment of sewing machines to the widows of ex-servicemen.

(vi) Construction of ex-servicemen wards in T.B. hospitals in the States

(vii) Grant of loans to Cooperative Societies of ex-servicemen set up for various purposes such as transport, housing, small scale industries etc.

(viii) Financial assistance to disabled ex-servicemen and their families.

The amount spent from each Post-War State Services Reconstruction Fund during the past 5 years on such assistance has been called for from the different States and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Explosion of Atom Bomb by France

1357. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has exploded an atomic bomb in Sahara; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) France exploded an underground nuclear device at EKKER in the Algerian Sahara on the 18th March, 1963.

(b) Government are opposed to all nuclear weapon tests in any environment by any country at any time. The Prime Minister has already made a statement regarding the recent nuclear test in the Sahara conducted by France in the Lok Sabha on the 25th March, 1963.

Panchayat Industries in Orissa State

1358. { **Shri Ulaka:**
Shri Ramchandra Mallick.

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 761 on the 16th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposals received from Orissa Government for establishment of Panchayat Industries in the State have since been examined by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The proposals of Orissa State Government for establishment of Panchayat Samiti Industries have been approved by the Planning Commission for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Dam at Tikkerapara on Mahanadi

1359. { **Shri Ulaka:**
Shri Ramachandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 362 on 2nd May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed and project report received by the Planning Commission for construction of a Dam at Tikkerapara on Mahanadi (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The investigations of Tikkerapara project on Mahanadi have not yet been completed. The Planning Commission has not received a project report of the scheme from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Dakota Aircrash

1360. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. dakota crashed near Jullundur on or about 20th March, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of casualties involved; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A Vampire aircraft crashed near Jullundur on 20th March, 1963.

(b) One.

(c) In accordance with the rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident. Full details will be known when proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are finalised.

Miners' Quarters

1361. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to revise upwards the cost per unit of miners' quarters to be constructed in all coalfields by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation; and

(b) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) The Experts

Committee on housing in their meeting held on 19-2-1963 have recommended certain increases in the ceiling costs and the matter is being examined.

(b) Soon.

Regional Hospital at Ramagundam

1362. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation propose to undertake the construction of a Regional Hospital at Ramagundam;

(b) whether there is any provision in the budget for 1963-64 for undertaking this work; and

(c) if so, the amount and when the hospital is likely to be opened for admission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Tenders for the construction work will be called for shortly and construction will start soon after the tenders have been accepted.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 1,50,000. 18 months after the construction work starts.

Quarters for Staff of Coal Mines at Kothagudam

1363. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of residential quarters for the staff of Coal Mines Welfare Organisation at Kothagudam, Andhra Pradesh has been inordinately delayed;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the construction; and

(c) the estimated cost of the quarters proposed to be constructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No. The proposal was received in April, 1962 and the plans and estimates had to be examined in consultation with the C.P.W.D. authorities.

(b) Expenditure sanction has since been issued.

(c) Rs. 2,11,855.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CRASH OF AN IAF JET AIRCRAFT

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The reported crash of an I.A.F. jet aircraft on the 29th March, 1963 in New Delhi resulting in the death of the pilot.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I regret to inform the House that a flying accident involving an I.A.F. Vampire aircraft occurred at 14.48 hours on 29-3-1963 near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station. The aircraft was on a ferry flight from Kanpur to Poona. The only person who was on board the aircraft was the pilot of the aircraft and he was unfortunately killed. The next-of-kin has been informed. The aircraft was destroyed beyond economical repairs. The pilot had a total of 350 hours flying experience, out of which 125 hours experience was on Vampire aircraft.

2. In accordance with Air Force Rules a Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The cause of the accident and other details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received. There was no loss of civilian life as a result of this accident. Some damage has been caused to certain railway property and to the telephone lines running along the railway track. The Court of Inquiry will cover this aspect also.

3. The exact extent of damage caused will be assessed by the Court of Inquiry. The cost of the aircraft involved in the accident is approximately rupees four lakhs.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this aircraft crashed because the pilot did not have sufficient training?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the extent of the training that the pilot had and also his experience. Has he any other question to put?

Let us go to the next item of business.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CHINESE NOTE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY THERETO

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Chinese note dated the 24th March, 1963.

(ii) Government of India's reply dated the 29th March, 1963.

[Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-1049/63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of information. Mr. Speaker, may I ask, in all earnestness, whether the Prime Minister proposes to lay on the Table today,—perhaps it is impossible tomorrow, being a holiday—because the papers have reported about it, the note that has been handed over to the Charge de'Affaires do not know why the House should not be taken into confidence—about the Chinese manoeuvres and their intrigues on the Sikkim-Tibet Border? Today's papers say that the Chinese Charge de' Affaires was called by the Government to the External Affairs Ministry and the Government handed him a note. Why should not this note be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it was given by the Government? What is wrong in it? Why should this epistolary battle be carried on behind the back of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The fact that a note has been delivered may be announced in the Press, but the note itself is published or placed before the House after a few days of delivery. That is the normal custom.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is announced first by the papers and then we get it. Why should this happen every time?

Mr. Speaker: He said that a note had been sent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The papers have published it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Some of the contents are reported in the newspapers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are treated as a poor relation. The Parliament is treated as a poor relation.

Mr. Speaker: There have been complaints many a time and an answer has been given that a non-official publication may appear in the newspapers.

Shri Hem Barua: But this is from an External Affairs Ministry spokesman.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain etiquettes to be observed and certain obligations to be discharged when an official statement is to be made by the Government itself. Therefore, the Prime Minister has said that it is customary to release it, or lay it on the Table of the House after a few days. That would be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Would you not be pleased to hold that when the House is sitting the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry should not release it first to the press? This is an important matter.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is difficult for us to decide what importance we should attach to the word "customary". Who has started this custom? It is the Prime Minister who must have started it. You should not allow the Prime Minister, or any other Minister for the matter of that, to take advantage of any kind of indifference that might have been shown to the House in the past. Not taking such a thing to task is not fair. This kind of important intimation should, first of all, come,—or leak out, whatever it is—to the House. Then we should..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him as also the other hon. Members. The only thing that emerges from all these objections is that if the information to the press leaks out from other sources, non-official sources.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Official sources; Ministry Spokesmen.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have not spoken, I have not even finished a sentence and I am interrupted. Then I am told that I am too hasty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry.

Shri Ranga: But if you had started with the word "official" instead of "non-official" we would not have risen and raised our objections. When it is persistently said that it was non-official, then we have to raise objection.

Mr. Speaker: Have I ever said that this particular one was non-official?

Shri Ranga: I do not know what you have said.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not know that then why should he object?

Shri Ranga: When you said "non-official", . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now he will resume his seat. I was going to say that out of all these objections there are two things that emerge. One is that sometimes it so happens that the information might leak out to the press, the press might use it and publish it in some way. In that case, I am not going to ask Government that they should lay the official version before the House, if something has appeared in the press. But if it is the External Affairs Ministry, or some other Ministry, which gives that information then, certainly, I have to say that this House is entitled to get that information first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope in future they will show greater respect to the House, and not disdain.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTARY ON STARRED QUESTION No. 34

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, on behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 20th February, 1963, to a supplementary by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on Starred Question No. 34 regarding Pakistani infiltration in Assam.

STATEMENT

२० फरवरी, १९६३ को लोक सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३४ पर श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री द्वारा पूछे गये एक अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था, कि पिछले दो मास के दौरान में अवैध रूप से बसे हुए लगभग १२,००० पाकिस्तानी असम छोड़ कर चले गये। सही स्थिति यह है, कि यह संख्या जनवरी से दिसम्बर, १९६२ के बारह मास के दौरान में गये व्यक्तियों की है।

[In reply to a supplementary Question by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on Starred Question No. 34 in the Lok Sabha on the 20th February, 1963, it was stated that about 12,000 Pakistani infiltrants left Assam during the last two months. The correct position is that this number left during a period of 12 months, from January to December, 1962.]

REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENTS IN JAMUNA COLLIERY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Chief Inspector of Mnies on the fatal accident in the Jamuna Colliery Madhya Pradesh, on the 15th February, 1963 [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1051|63].

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the second sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

12.04½ hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs The time allotted is ten hours. We have already spent 12 hours 35 minutes. So, even the extended time of two hours have also been consumed by now. Normally, I would have called the Minister to reply now. But there is one member from Manipur, Shri S. T Singh, who has not spoken. I will give him some time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, before we proceed with the discussion, I want to raise a matter of considerable constitutional significance, for our guidance. The Constitution very clearly says that the Chairman shall suspend or adjourn the meeting of the House if there is no quorum in the House. Now, I am not referring specifically and particularly only to the ruling given in the House a couple of days ago I am, however, concerned because we are building up a convention, or we are being asked to observe a convention, which is completely in contravention of the express provision contained in Article 100(4) of the Constitution. We would like your guidance in this matter, and would like you to rectify the position, for the future proceedings of the House.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): This very question was raised day before yesterday and a ruling was given by the hon. Deputy-Speaker:

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I was not present in the House at that time but I read the debates. As far as we know, normally we do not raise the question of quorum after a particular time.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): After 5 o'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But if it is raised then to say at that time that we have established a convention, namely, that there need be no quorum, I think, would be quite contrary to what we have done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In 1955, if I remember aright, when a question was raised by me and supported by many hon. Members, the then Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, advised the Government to bring forward a Bill to amend the article of the Constitution relating to quorum so as to empower the House to make its own rules of procedure. I do not know whether Government has shelved that Bill or is going to bring forward that Bill.

Mr. Speaker: It is really a question that arises here very often. The position in the Constitution so far as quorum is concerned is very clear. In the first instance, there cannot be any

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

sitting if quorum is not constituted first. Therefore, before the Speaker takes his seat he satisfies himself that there is quorum, because no proceedings can begin unless there is quorum. This is for the beginning of the sitting. Then normally we go on and unless some hon. Member points out that there is no quorum the proceedings continue. If an hon. Member points out that there is no quorum, the Chair normally counts the number, finds out whether there is quorum or not, makes a declaration accordingly, and if quorum is not there, the bell is rung and if even then there is no quorum, the House is adjourned; it cannot continue.

Then, we have established a convention, by mutual agreement—the House is the master of its own procedure—that during the interval from 1 to 2.30, that is, during the lunch hour, there would be no objection raised. Even if some hon. Member does it, we have agreed that the House would not be counted. But we have also established that if any decision is to be taken, certainly first quorum is to be assured. We do not take any decisions or anything of the sort during that interval but the debate goes on and whenever we find that there is something to be put to the vote of the House, unless the House agrees to decide it by a voice vote, we do insist on quorum being there. Sometimes we postpone the decision or hold it over till such time that we can count the House.

We have also developed the convention for some time that if the normal time of the sitting is extended, particularly when hon. Members have not had previous notice, normally hon. Members do not raise that objection.

So far as the constitutional position is concerned, I agree that if strictly the provisions of the Constitution were to be enforced, if an hon. Member raised that point, normally the House should be counted. I also agree with Shri Kamath that that point was raised in the past and there was a proposal that the Government should bring forward some legislation, because in most countries this provision for quorum is not contained in the Constitution itself but is provided for in the Rules. If that were adopted, perhaps there would be no difficulty. There was a proposal that it should be omitted from the Constitution and laid down only in the Rules which the House can make for itself. That is perfectly all right.

Now so far as this particular question is concerned, it so happened that when the hon. Member raised that point at that time, the hon. Deputy-Speaker said that he would not count the House at that time and that the objection was not normally raised during the extended period of the sitting. Because the House was not counted we cannot say whether there was quorum or not.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It was incumbent then to count the House.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore that decision has not been taken. Because at that time the House was not counted, there is no question so far as that is concerned. But I would certainly ask the Government just to look into that matter of old legislation which we learn was ready with them—I am told, the Bill was introduced also in Parliament. Attention might be paid to that so that this technical difficulty might also not arise, because the Constitution lays down clearly that it ought to be so.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Now that the question has been raised may I draw your attention to an altogether unexpected development? During that particular period of recess, that is, between 1 and 2.30, although the House is going on, the press gallery seems to be vacated generally by most of the representatives of the press—generally the PTI man is there, but the other people are not present at all because they also go for lunch—with

the result that we are not getting proper reporting in most of the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: That is also justified. But many a time I have tried to accommodate the leaders of the groups when they say they would not speak during lunch interval and I give them some other time. Another amusing incident that happened one day was that one of the hon. Members brought it to my notice that on the day when the Prime Minister is to speak he should not be asked to speak because he will not find any place in the press. I allowed him that facility also. I am looking to that also.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The story that you have narrated is incomplete. When Dr. Singhvi raised that question of quorum the other day, the Deputy-Speaker said that it was a convention like that. He did not count the House. That is true. After the speech of the Member was over, he called upon Dr. Singhvi to speak and he declined to speak on the ground that there was no quorum and that the whole thing was illegal. Therefore, he did not want to avail of the opportunity and then the House was adjourned.

Mr. Speaker: It is not the opinion of one Member that decides that there is no quorum. He has only to take the objection. Then, the presiding officer counts the House. He then declares whether there is quorum or not. Because only Dr. Singhvi raised the point, the Chair did not count it. Therefore, we cannot say that there was no quorum. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: We want your ruling on this point, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When a Member insists that there is no quorum, I do not think the Chair has any option but to ask for a count.

Mr. Speaker: Now, again the same question is being raised. I was saying that technically under the Constitution this might be the correct procedure. But we have been following the tradition that has been going on for so long a time. That is what I have said.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): One thing requires clarification. You have said that in a way. When the quorum is questioned, the House must be counted. That is what we want to know. What is your ruling with regard to that?

Mr. Speaker: What is that ruling that I am wanted to give? Does he mean to say that during the lunch interval also I should count it? (*Interruptions*). If the hon. Members desire that some convention should be upset or changed, then some of them, say, the leaders of the groups can sit together with me and we can decide it.

Shri Ranga: It is very unfortunate that we go on without any quorum for hours.

Shri Tyagi: It is a matter of the Constitution. It must be clarified. Actually speaking, we had agreed not to raise the question of quorum during the lunch hour and also beyond the scheduled hours. That was agreed to. Therefore, it is for the Members to observe that convention, because the whole House has practically agreed that we should not raise it and let it be a convention. Now, if any hon. Member breaks the convention, he surely takes the odium of breaking an established convention. But the Chair, of course, cannot say, 'No'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to put in a word by way of explanation. The other day the question of quorum was raised initially by Mr. Yadav but it was overruled without even hearing him. Therefore, I thought it was in contravention of the Constitution that this ruling was given and certain observations were made. However, I think it is wrong, in principle, to require us to observe a convention which is against the Constitution.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Therefore, it is quite improper for the hon. Member to say that the Member who raised it—I did not raise it—had incurred the odium of violating a convention of the House, which itself is not after all in conformity with the Constitution.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Now it cannot go on endlessly. We have had enough discussion on this.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सुबह के समय कोरम का प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा या जब हाउस समय के बाद बैठेगा तब यह प्रश्न नहीं उठेगा, स्थिति यह है । लेकिन अगर यह प्रश्न उठ जाता है तो संविधान में इस के लिए निश्चित व्यवस्था है । इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिये तो मैं ने कहा है कि जो मेम्बर यह चाहते है वे आपस में इकट्ठा हो कर बात कर लें और कोई फैसला कर लें कि क्या करना चाहिये । उसी के मुताबिक काम किया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इस के लिये बिल लाना होगा ।

Shri Tyagi: If there is no quorum, the quorum must be maintained, and decorum also must be maintained.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up furthter discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now, Shri S. T. Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May we know when the hon. Minister will reply?

Mr. Speaker: I shall let him know presently.

Shri S. T. Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Home Ministry.

We the people of the Centrally administered areas welcome these Demands, as a big percentage will go for the uplift of the backward areas. But the Home Ministry, I would like to point out, should see whether the funds are properly used or not. So far as I know, the Central Government are very generous in the allocation of funds for these backward areas, but they are not serious whether the money is fairly used. Perhaps, they presume that they have finished their job with the allocation of fund.

Even this House did not give due attention to the affairs of the Centrally administered areas. For example, it did not keep quorum on an important motion regarding the Union Territories Bill on the 16th March. But the most important thing is to see whether the money spent brings tangible and commensurate results. This is the tragedy in our area.

Now, I am speaking particularly of our area, namely Manipur. We have the best officers appointed from the open market. We have the required fund from the Centre. We are under the direct control of the Centre through one experienced officer. All the outside officers are very happy there, and everyone of them wants to outstay his term. I do not know whether the atmosphere in Manipur is very co-operative or very congenial to a free hand for the officers.

To our great dismay, notwithstanding all the best, the Manipur Administration has been a complete failure. Firstly, law and order there is the worst in India. Secondly, in regard to criminal acquittals, Manipur tops the list.

Mr. Speaker: An enquiry was just made from me as to when the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would reply. I would request the Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to reply at 1 P.M.

Shri S. T. Singh No one cares to go to the police for security and justice. No one cares to go to the court for

justice, as the cases are pending there for years together.

Now, I come to the development works. As regards water, for the last fifteen years, not an additional gallon for drinking water has been produced there since Independence. Secondly, in regard to electricity, India's *per capita* consumption is 44 k.w.h. But there is no digit on the left side of the decimal for Manipur. So far as irrigation is concerned, Manipur is not in the picture at all. As regards bridge construction, the construction of the Keisampat bridge, which is not more than 50 yards in length, has taken more than four years, that is, more time than that for the Brahmaputra bridge itself. Regarding the Cachar road, there has been an extension of the time-limit many times. So far as health is concerned, the indoor patients have to purchase medicine from outside, and there is no stock of ordinary medicines for even urgent cases. So far as the revenue department including land settlement is concerned, this department in our area is becoming another name for corruption and for keeping things pending.

These are the conditions prevailing in our area for the last fifteen years since Independence. From time to time, some officers have paid flying visits to our area. They interviewed some show-boys of the Administrator, who could speak English. They took what the Administrator introduced to them as the masses. They had seen some singled-out and well-arranged works by the all-weather road. After a long and tedious journey they did not take much interest in all those things. They were quite satisfied with what the Administrator said. So, their visit was finished with a Manipuri dance, and those officers brought a good impression about the man on the spot, to Delhi.

With such information, our Home Ministry is administering Manipur through the transmission line of 2000 miles. In spite of the huge amounts spent, we have seen poor performance. I submit, therefore, that the Home Ministry may be more vigilant so that the generous funds are fairly used.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया । आज कई दिनों से गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा चल रही है और बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं । मैं श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने कर्मठ और सुयोग्य नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय के खर्च में ४ करोड़ की कटौती कर के दिखलाया है, ताकि इस से दूसरे मंत्रालय भी प्रेरणा लें और वे भी अपने यहां के व्यय में कटौती करें।

लड़ाई की स्थिति के कारण भी देश में अव्यवस्था हो सकती थी, लेकिन उसका भी प्रबन्ध उन्होंने बड़ी अच्छी तरह से किया और देश में किसी भी प्रकार की अव्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई । यह भी उन की कार्यकुशलता का परिचायक है । किन्तु अभी भी उन को अनेकों कार्य करने हैं । राज्य में जो त्रुटियां हैं, जिन को दूर करने में यह मंत्रालय पन्द्रह साल होने के पश्चात् भी पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो पाया है, उन को दूर करना है । अगर उन्होंने कुशलतापूर्वक उन को दूर कर लिया तो मैं कहता हूं कि इतिहास में उन का नाम अमर हो जायेगा ।

मैं उन का थोड़ा सा ध्यान स्थायी सिविल सर्विस के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूं । आज पन्द्रह साल हो चुके हमारी स्वतन्त्रता के लेकिन उस में भावनात्मक प्रेरणा, कुछ प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग की प्रेरणा आज तक नहीं आई है । यही एक कारण है कि प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार का रूप बढ़ता जा रहा है क्योंकि सिविल सर्विस का जन्म एक ऐसे काल में हुआ था जब कि यहां पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का शासन था । उस समय इस स्थायी सिविल सर्विस को इस उद्देश्य से नियुक्त किया गया था कि

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

वह जनता का गुलाम और अपने को मालिक समझते रहें । इस सिविल सर्विस में यही भावना थी और इसी भावना से वह आज भी काम कर रहे हैं । अभी वह यह नहीं समझती कि हमारे मंत्री आदि जो हैं वे पब्लिक से चुन कर आते हैं । वे लोग अभी अपने को राजा के स्थान पर मानते हैं और शासन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहते । प्रजा का काम भी वे प्रेम से नहीं करना चाहते हैं । मेरा तो विचार यह है कि यह सर्विस पहले से ही खत्म हो जानी चाहिये थी, प्रजातन्त्र ही के पूर्व हो, लेकिन आज पन्द्रह वर्ष हो गये हैं फिर भी उस में कोई परिवर्तन अधिक हम नहीं पाते हैं । उस का जन्म ही ऐसे समय में हुआ था जबकि परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता था। हालांकि अमरीका में यह बात थी लेकिन उन्होंने उस को बदल कर प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली वहां पर चलाई । उन्हों ने वहां की सिविल सर्विस को बदल कर उस को राजनैतिक लोगों को ही उच्च पदों में परिवर्तित कर दिया है और इतिहास ने इस को सिद्ध कर दिया कि यह प्रजातंत्र ठीक है । अगर यहां पर यह सुधार नहीं हुआ है तो गृह मंत्रालय को इस की ओर ध्यान देना होगा कि किस ढंग से इस तरह की व्यवस्था को यहां पर चलायें ।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस राष्ट्र में गृह मंत्रालय अपनी शक्ति के साथ काम करता है वह राष्ट्र बहुत दिन तक सुख और शान्ति के साथ चल सकता है, लेकिन जहां पर यह कमी रह जाती है वह राष्ट्र नीचे फिसलता हुआ चला जाता है और भ्रष्टाचार आदि के परिणाम सामने देखने में आते हैं । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय जो बहुत समझदार व्यक्ति हैं और योग्य भी हैं । उन की कार्य-कुशलता को देखते हुए मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे जरूर इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और गलत नौकरशाही से सारी प्रजा को राहत दिलाने के लिये प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

श्रीमन्, करप्शन के विषय में आप ने एक "सामाजिक सुरक्षा" के नाम से अखबार निकालने का तै किया था । पता नहीं कि उस का क्या हुआ । अभी वह देखने को तो मिला नहीं है । एक साल से ज्यादा हो गया कि आपने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि "सामाजिक सुरक्षा" नाम की एक पत्रिका निकालेंगे और तमाम देश में जो काम सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हो रहा है वह उस में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा । वह पत्रिका अभी तक नहीं निकल सकी है । इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस पत्रिका को जल्द निकालने की कोशिश की जाए ।

एक सबसे बड़ी बात जो मुझे मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहनी है वह डकैती समस्या की है । वहां डकैती की समस्या बहुत बढ़ रही है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया । बहुत से डाकू मारे गए हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि ६ या सात सौ डाकू मारे भी गए होंगे । लेकिन आज भी वहां नागरिक सुरक्षित नहीं हैं । अगर किसी का बच्चा बाहर जाता है तो डाकू उसको उठा ले जाते हैं । अब आप सोचें कि उसके माता पिता पर क्या गुजरती होगी । उनको किसी ढंग से उनके लिए पैसा भरना पड़ता है । और पुलिस डाकुओं का पता लगाने में तो असमर्थ रहती ही है । पर अगर कोई अपना बच्चा डाकुओं को रुपया देकर ले आता है तो उससे पुलिस वाले कहते हैं कि तुम कैसे इसको ले आए रुपया देकर । क्यों न तुम्हारे खिलाफ दफा २१६ में कार्रवाई की जाए । तो इस ओर आप अवश्य ध्यान दें ताकि जनता का डर दूर हो सके ।

दूसरे पुलिस का काम इंतिजाम करना तो है ही । लेकिन पुलिस का काम प्रजातन्त्र को चलाने में सहयोग देना भी है । लेकिन प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली को चलाने में पुलिस का कोई सहयोग नहीं दिखायी देता । उसके वही पुराने कायदे कानून हैं, वही रवैया है और

वही रिवाज है। इससे वे अच्छे आदमियों को बुरी जगह पर पहुंचा देते हैं और बुरे आदमियों को अच्छी जगह पर ला देते हैं। जो लोग पुलिस की खुशामद कर लेते है उनको तो हथियारों का लाइसेंस मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो लोग अपनी आत्मा रक्षा के लिए लाइसेंस चाहते हैं उनको नहीं दिए जाते। में चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

आजकल कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां हो रही हैं कि चार पांच गुंडे मिल कर बड़े बड़े गांवों को दबाते हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई कारवाई भी नहीं होती। ज्यादातर लोगों का यह खयाल हो गया है कि उन गुण्डों को पुलिस अपने हाथ में रखती है। पुलिस का काम तो जनता को गुंडों से बचाना है। इसलिए पुलिस द्वारा जनता को गुंडों से बचाया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है। इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए नहीं तो गुंडागर्दी बढ़ती जाएगी।

प्रजातन्त्र का शासन बड़े प्रान्तों में तो लागू है। लेकिन जो श्रेणी के राज्य थे आज भी उनमें अप्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से काम चल रहा है। उनमें भी शासन की ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि वहां पर चुनी हुई परिषद या लेजिस्लेचर हो। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप जिस प्रकार मुनासिब समझें वहां भी प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से शासन चलाने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि वहां के लोग भी महसूस कर कि हम स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र के नागरिक हैं।

हमारे यहां जो डाकू समस्या है वह ज्यादातर भिण्ड, मुरैना, छतरपुर, बिजावर और चरखारी की तरफ है। उस समस्या को हल करने का एक ही उपाय है। उस क्षेत्र के बुंदेले तथा अन्य लोग ठाकुर राजाओं की फौजों में काम करते थे और जागीरें भी पाए हुए थे। उनको अब फौज से निकाल दिया गया है और उनकी जागीरें जब्त कर ली गयी हैं। उनमें कुछ लोगों के घरों में औरतें परदानशीन भी हैं। जब उनको खाने पीने की तकलीफ होती है तो उनको डकैती की शरण लेनी पड़ती है। इन लोगों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि अपने लड़कों को स्कूलों में भेज सकें। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इनके लड़कों को और अन्य गरीबों के लड़कों को फीस में और खर्चे में कुछ रियायत करके स्कूलों में भेजा जाए ताकि वे पढ़ लिख कर योग्य नागरिक बनें और देश की सेवा कर सकें। अभी तो घर बैठे बैठे उनके मन में डकैती करने की भावना ही पैदा होती है।

दूसरे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस लड़ाई के समय में भी जो सिपाही छांटे जाते हैं उसकी व्यवस्था हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं है। वहां कोई केन्द्र नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां केन्द्र बनाया जाए और वहां के योग्य नवयुवकों को फौज में ले लिया जाए। वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आशा है आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे। अभी तक ऐसा बहादुर कौम के लोगों को लिया ही नहीं गया है।

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Mr. Speaker, Government have been very severely criticised by the Opposition Benches for using the powers that have been conferred upon the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national efforts during the emergency.

12·35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

From Communist Benches it has been said that the Government have misused the power. The Swantantra Party Leader has said that these powers have been utilised by the Government for political purposes. The Jan Sangh leader has said that these powers have been utilised against those who have the courage to criticise the Government. I have not been able to understand the justification of this criticism because it was only a criticism without any specific instances. I suppose it was the leader of the Muslim League who attacked the search of the house of a Congressman. If the Government

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

have done this, then Government have been fair; Government have spared not even Congressmen.

Shri Koya (Kozikode): It was not a Congressman's house; it is the house of an institution.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Anyway, there was some reference about the Congress there and therefore, if it is so the Government have been fair. My complaint is that the Government should have been more strict in dealing with those who have intentionally and unintentionally tried to weaken the defence efforts by action or speech. I do not consider anything that is said or done to weaken the defence efforts in an irresponsible way to be courageous. Sir, I would not speak much on this because I have to touch one or two other points which in my opinion are more important to raise.

It has been understood that the Government are reviewing their policy of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the promotions. My question on this had been disallowed by the Speaker but I was given some information in writing by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and on that basis I say that the Government are now reviewing the policy which I referred to. This policy was first initiated by the Ministry of Railways but I am sorry to say, with the change of Minister in the Ministry, the policy of that Ministry in regard to reservation has been changed. If the Government changes, the policy changes; that is understood. But if Ministers change, the policy changes are ununderstandable—and we found that in the Ministry of Railways. It is understood that instructions were issued to suspend the reservation in promotions. The employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are struck with a thunder bolt. There is panic and a feeling of insecurity in them. They are aggrieved of the high-handedness of the Government, to jeopardise their constitutional interests which are even upheld by the Supreme Court. As you know, the order of the Railway Board which gave reservation in promotions was largely challenged in the Madras high court, and an appeal was preferred by the Railway Board in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court have upheld that order. The order of the Railway Board was upheld *in toto*. But now the Government have started reviewing that order, and that policy. I do not know if it will be a contempt of the Supreme Court to do any such thing. But I would only request the Government that before doing any such thing, the Government should think twice. The reservation in promotions is not only required in the lower levels but also in Class II and Class I services, and I wish that the Government take all possible steps to introduce the reservation in promotions that was there in Class III and Class IV services. I must say there is a mockery of reservation in the services. That arises this way. As you know, in every Ministry or in many of the Ministries, there are some posts of sweepers. All these posts of sweepers are reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes. I do not understand any justification for reserving the posts of sweepers for the Scheduled Castes.

An Hon. Member: Because nobody comes forward.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I do not consider it necessary that any attempt like this should be made by the Government to reduce the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the services. Then there is the 1961 census. If you look to the figures of the population of Scheduled Castes in the State of Maharashtra, you will wonder why the number has gone down very much. I do not know if there has been an attempt to take away the reservation of Scheduled Castes even before it expires in 1972. There is a section in this country which feels sore about the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. It is obvious that there is some attempt somewhere to reduce the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I would like to correct the wrong impression of the hon. Member. It is not that the number of Scheduled Castes has been reduced in the census report of 1961. Some of the Scheduled Caste members have changed their religion and they have become Buddhists, and they are no more considered as Scheduled Castes. That is why, after taking away that big chunk of Buddhists from the Scheduled Caste population, the number has come down. It is not that their number has been reduced by any miscalculation.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I will come to the point. I must say something about the Scheduled Tribes. There has been a definite attempt to reduce their population. As you know, there are Scheduled areas, and only Scheduled Tribes who live in those Scheduled areas are considered to be Scheduled Tribes. Even if other members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes live a furlong away from the village which comes under the Scheduled areas, they are not considered to be Scheduled Tribes, though their living conditions and all other conditions are the same. Therefore, it looks that these lakhs of Scheduled Tribes have been excluded from the population of Scheduled Tribes. I say that if these lakhs and lakhs of Scheduled Tribes are included as Scheduled Tribes, the number of seats of Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies will increase. Is there not an attempt deliberately made by some interests to reduce the number of Scheduled Tribes in the legislatures? I must say some attempt has been made in regard to the Scheduled Castes also. The change of religion has been mentioned here. But I must say that a reference may be made to Explanation II to article 25 of the Constitution. Something has been said about the Buddhist religion and Sikh and Jaina religions also. I will read Explanation II. It says:

> "In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and in reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly."

I do not want to say much. I only want to ask the Government to go behind the meaning of this explanation. What are the reasons for this explanation being given in the Constitution? Even if some of the Scheduled Castes have changed their religion, do you mean to say that the disabilities from which they were suffering have all gone? You will have to review this question afresh.

I may add that some of the Scheduled Castes have changed their religion. There are a number of subcastes even among the Scheduled Castes. Only one particular caste has changed its religion: there too, not all of them. Only some of them have changed their religion. I do not think that changing of religion by some members of a particular caste among so many Scheduled Caste people will affect the population in such a big way. This is a point that the Government should take note of.

I would like to bring one important point before this House. I would request the House to give me a patient hearing for that point.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I will finish in one minute.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): He is making very good points, and so he requires some more time.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: There is a reference to citizenship in the report. A number of people have been granted citizenship in the past years. The hon.

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs probably knows a great patriot, Dr. Khankhoje. For the last seven and a half years, he has been applying for citizenship. The rules might be there. But Dr. Khankhoje has been a great patriot and a valiant fighter in the struggle for freedom. I do not know what are the reasons that are coming in the way of granting citizenship right to Dr. Khankhoje. Dr. Khankhoje has served in many capacities in foreign countries. In Mexico, he has been known as the man who gives bread. He was invited by the old Madhya Pradesh Government here to serve on some agricultural committe. He thought it was that after India became independent he should come to India and live here as a citizen of free India. He could not live here in the British days. He fought with the Britishers and the Britishers would not have done justice to him if he had lived in India. I do not know the reasons and I do not know what justification the Ministry of Home Affairs has for not giving citizenship rights to Dr. Khankhoje for seven and a half years. The time that is required is only five years. And these five years have gone. I would like the Government to consider this matter sympathetically.

श्री बलजीत सिंह (उना) : सभापति महोदया, मिनिस्टरी आफ होम अफेयर्स मुबारकबाद की मुस्तहक है क्योंकि इमरजेंसी में उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। यह गलतबात है कि इमरजेंसी को किसी पार्टी के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया गया है हालांकि मुल्क में जो हालात हैं वह इस बात का तकाजा करते हैं कि इस इमरजेंसी में सख्ती से अमल किया जाय।

जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री की दूसरी जिम्मेदारियां हैं वहां उन्हें हिंदुस्तान और नेपाल के ताल्लुकात खुशगवार बनाने में बहुत अहम काम किया है जिसके लिए कि मंत्री महोदय मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं।

यह ठीक है कि शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की बहबूदी के लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो प्रोग्राम पहली पांच साला योजना और दूसरी पांच साला योजना में बनाये गये थे, उनमें काफी रकमें खर्च की गई हैं। लेकिन उसका नतीजा उतना अच्छा नहीं निकला, जितना कि निकलना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूं कि इस की वजह यह है कि जो बहुत सी रकमें एलाट की गई हैं, उनमें से कई नाजायज खर्च भी हुई होंगी। इसके अलावा इस मन्त्रालय के कामों में अफसरान ने भी पूरा पूरा तआवुन नहीं दिया। सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्राइवेट अदारों को भी रुपया दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसका भी कोई अच्छा अंजाम या फल नहीं हुआ।

मेरी राय में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लैंडलैस टिलर्ज को जमीनें देने की जो योजना है, वह भी कारामद साबित नहीं हुई है। उस की वजह यह है कि एक तो जो जमीन लेकर दी जाती है, वह ज्यादा कीमत में आती है और दूसरे, जो जमीन मिलती है, वह काश्त करने लायक नहीं होती है। इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्री से मेरा सुझाव यह है कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से स्टेट्स को जो फालतू जमीन दी गई है या दी जा रही है, गृह मिनिस्ट्री वह तमाम जमीन लेकर हरिजनों और शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स जातियों में तकसीम करे, ताकि उनको कुछ फायदा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने जो जमीन राज्य सरकारों को दी है, वह तकरीबन पांच या छः रुपए फी एकड़ के हिसाब से दी गई है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उस जमीन को नीलाम कर के देती हैं और इस प्रकार वे उसी जमीन का ४०० या ५०० रुपए फी एकड़ लेती हैं। अगर वह जमीन रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री से सीधी लेकर शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दी जाये, तो यह योजना कारामद हो सकती है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इन बातों के अलावा आज सिविल डिफेंस का काम निहायत अहम और जरूरी है, क्योंकि आजकल जो जंग लड़ी जाती है, वह पहली जंगों से बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ है । जब तक हमारा अन्दरूनी महाज मजबूत न हो, हमारे खेतों और कारखानों में पूरी पूरी पैदावार न हो और जंग या खतरे के मौके पर शहरी आबादी में किसी किस्म की घबराहट पैदा न हो, तब तक आजकल की जंग कामयाबी के साथ नहीं लड़ी जा सकती है । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि अपने सिविल डिफेंस को मजबूत किया जाये । जंग के दौरान में दुश्मन मुख्तलिफ़ तरीके अख्त्यार करता है और अपने जासूसों और एजन्टों के जरिये ऐसी कार्यवाहियां करता है, जिससे लोगों में घबराहट पैदा हो । इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अपने मुल्क के सिविल डिफेंस को मजबूत बनाने के लिए पूरी ताकत लगा दी जाये, ताकि हमारा मुल्क एक किस्म का मजबूत गढ़ बन जाए और दुश्मन को इस बात का मौका न मिले कि वह लोगों में किसी किस्म की घबराहट पैदा कर सके ।

आज पंजाब को एक बहादुर चीफ़ मिनिस्टर मिला हुआ है जिससे इस इमर्जेंसी में और सिविल डिफेंस के सिलसिले में पंजाब ने सबसे ज्यादा अहम पार्ट अदा किया है । जहां तक रुपये का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब ने साढे पांच करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठ करके नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में दिये हैं । इसके अलावा पंजाब ने पौने दो लाख ग्राम के करीब सोना दिया है, जो कि नेहरू जी के वजन से दुगुना है और चांदी श्रीमती इंडिदरा गांधी के वजन के बराबर दी है । इसके अलावा पंजाब ने ५०० बोतल खून प्रतिदिन देने का और बीस लाख नौजवानों को ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रोग्राम बनाया है ।

यह ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने सेंटर से राइफलों और एयरगन्ज की मांग की है, लेकिन अभी तक वे दी नहीं गई हैं । पंजाब सरकार के ट्रेनिंग देने का जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है, उसमें सिर्फ थानों में या जिन लोगों के पास बन्दूकें हैं, उनसे लेकर लोगों को सिखलाई दी जा रही है । मैं सरकार से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि पंजाब सरकार ने राइफलों और एयर-गन्ज की जो यांग की है, उस को पूरा भर दिया जाय, क्योंकि एयर-गन्ज और और राइफलों के बगैर ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा सकती। उन्होंने यह भी मांग की है कि अगर एयरगन्ज बाहर से मंगवा कर नहीं दी जा सकतीं, तो चण्डीगढ़ के नजदीक जो नया कारखाना पंजोर बना है, उसमें इन को बनाने की इजाजत दी जाये । लेकिन कई महीने गुजरने के बावजूद अभी तक उस तजवीज पर विचार ही हो रहा है और कोई फाइनल डिसिजन नहीं किया गया है । अगर उनको इस बात की इजाजत दी जाये, तो वे सिखलाई के लिए एयरगन्ज और दूसरा सामान आप बना सकेंगे ।

आज यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आगे चल कर कैसे हालात पदा हों और जंग कब शुरू हो जाये । परन्तू चीन ने तपाकिस्तान से जो मुआहिदा किया है, उससे साफ जाहिर है कि दोनों मुल्कों ने आपस में एक गठजोड़ किया है, आपस में कोई फ़सला किया है । इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पंजाब के बीस लाख लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार को पूरी इमदाद शीघ्र दी जानी चाहिए । अगर पाकिस्तान ने इस मुल्क के लिए कोई ख़तरा पैदा किया और मुल्क को किसी इम्तिहान में डाल दिया, तो पंजाब सरकार और पंजाब के नौजवानों की तरफ़ मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि उस इम्तिहान में पंजाब हमेशा की तरह पूरा उतरेगा । पंजाब के तमाम नौजवान मुल्क की हिफ़ाजत और सिविल डिफ़ेंस के लिए अपने आप को पेश करते हैं । इसके अलावा सामान पैदा करने के जो अदारे हैं, उन्होंने भी यह पेशकश की है कि डिफ़ेंस और सिविल डिफ़ेंस के लिए जिस सामान की जरूरत पड़े, उसको वे बनाने के लिए तयार हैं ।

[श्री दलजीत सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टरी की मांगों का समर्थन और आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं ।

Shri Sonavane: Mr. Chairman, I would like to place only one point before the House, which was urged by the hon. Member, Shri Wasnik; that is, the census of the scheduled castes, particularly in Maharashtra. it is an old story that in the census, there was no column kept for the registration of scheduled castes. Their registration was covered under 'special information'.

12·59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If a scheduled caste was being registered and if the enumerator failed to fill up that column 'special information', the registration as a scheduled caste of a scheduled caste who was being enumerated would be forgotten. Under those circumstances, the number of scheduled castes in the 1961 census has gone down. considerably. No doubt some of the scheduled castes have become Buddhists, but I would like to bring one thing to the pointed attention of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who has the greatest interest of the scheduled castes at his heart and also my hon. friend, the new Minister of State, Shri Hajarnavis, who will bring to bear a fresh outlook on this matter and review the whole thing. To me, Sir. it looks that the enumeration of Scheduled Castes in the 1961 census is totally wrong. The figures are wrong because the enumerators who went..

1?, hrs.

Mr. Speaker: What about the lady Minister who is in charge of the whole thing?

Shri Sonavane: I am sorry, Sir. I know she belongs to a Scheduled Caste and she has that heart and interest. Therefore, I wanted to invite, particularly, the attention of the other two and make them interested in this.

Sir, if a test recount is taken in a district it can easily be found. I would say that great injustice has been done to the Scheduled Castes. The preivous population of Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra was 12 per cent of the population of that State. It has now come down to 5.63 per cent. That is a very great reduction. I think there is something wrong. One man said that wherever the enumerators went, no individual question was asked, there was no specific column to enter whether a particular man belonged to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes and in the absence of that the enumeration of scheduled Castes has gone by default. As I said, a great injustice has been done to these castes, particularly in Maharashtra. I would, therefore, request, through you, Sir, the Home Ministry, to see that a test check is taken. Otherwise, a great injustice would be perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes in those areas.

Mr. Speaker: There is one difficulty with me, that no count can be taken after one o'clock!

Shri Sonavane: I would once again say, Sir, that a test check is essential to restore confidence in the minds of the Scheduled Castes.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must express my deep sense of sorrow over the sad demise of my friend and colleague, Shri B. N. Datar. A reference has already been made in this House, and I do not want to take much time of the House over the matter. However, I would like to add that he was a quiet and unassuming leader and worker, and he was also a very successful parliamentarian. Above all, Sir, he was a good man who never involved himself in any group or politics or conflicts. I have to express my sorrow once again, and I do feel sad to have parted with such a dear colleague.

Sir, I am thankful to the House for the consideration shown and also

some compliments paid to the work of the Home Ministry as well as, sometimes, to me. I am glad that some of the Members paid those compliments with some reservation, and I have welcomed it because it is always better that we do not feel complacent about things. I very well know our shortcomings and limitations. However, Sir, the discussion has continued for over 12 hours and it is very difficult for me to cover all the speeches and the points referred to therein.

There are some important points on which I would certainly like to express my views. They are: the question of emergency, the use of the Defence of India Rules, treatment of the detenus in jail, corruption, services, backward classes, communalism and national integration. Besides these, Sir, there are a few other points which if I have the time, I shall try to deal with.

Sir, there has been much talk about the use of Defence of India Rules. And, ironically, in this matter, it was interesting to see how the members of the Communist Party and Shri Ranga came together. But, before I enter into details, I would like to ask, especially, the Members of the Opposition to put their hands on their hearts and say if the emergency powers have really been misused—of course, here and there we may have made mistakes—or there has ever been a grave miscarriage of justice.

Shri Ranga: For political purposes they are being misused.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is very well known that no action has been taken against any political party as such. No party has been asked to discontinue its work or its activities, or declared unlawful or illegal. There has been, as far as I can see, almost complete freedom in the matter of speeches and writings during this period of emergency.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the breaking up of our meeting?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member will kindly keep patience I shall try to deal with all the points, if I get the time. In fact, I was somewhat afraid, while the hon. Member was sitting there in the Chair, because I did not know how I could deal with the points referred to by her with her in the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would have given him full chance.

Mr. Speaker: I can ask her to come over, if that can help.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, even in regard to the Communist Party we have not dealt with them as a party. We have certainly dealt with some of the Members of the Communist Party who held views which we considered were dangerous for the security of the country.

As regards the detenus and their releases, the House is very well aware of the fact that under the rules the review should take place after a period of six months has elapsed. We have not stuck to those rules, and the State Governments themselves have taken action much before this period In fact, the Kerala Government agreed to release one of the important leaders of the Communist Party, I think, after about 10 or 15 days of his arrest.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Because he was ill.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, he was not; he was in perfect health.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): But the Kerala Government Home Minister himself said that he was released because he was ill.

An Hon. Member: He had to say something.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member need not put those questions, because he has not followed me. He does not know to whom I am referring. I do not want to mention his name here. But I can tell him that as soon as he reached his home from jail his friend was good enough to ring me up and he was in perfect health. Besides, in Delhi itself, almost all the Communist detenus were released after about a month. Recently, very recently, the Kerala Government has released all the detenus, the very same State Government against which Shri Vasudevan Nair had so much to say. In fact, it has gone ahead of other States. In spite of the activities of some of the members of the Communist Party, the Kerala Government has released all the detenues.

Shri Daji (Indore): Why not all the State Governments do so?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He has to persuade his Chief Minister.

Shri Daji: If the Home Minister cannot persuade him, how can I?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj): It is because friends like you are there.

Shri Daji: I am quite safe.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am doing my duty, and I hope the hon. Member will do his own.

There are some States where the number of detenus now is not more than four or five. In some cases, it is ten. But there are some others where the number is large. Though I cannot give the exact figures, I would like to say that the number of releases must have gone over 300. There are many detenus, about 24 or 25, who are on parole. Under these circumstances, it would be found that not only the Central Government but the State Governments also have dealt with this matter sympathetically and liberally, if I might use that word.

The position in regard to Assam and West Bengal is entirely different. I know the House will agree with me that Assam and West Bengal do not come in the same category as other States of our country. I had discussions with both the West Bengal and Assam Governments, and I am prepared to admit that they were very reluctant to order the release of the detenus.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): Do they at least review those cases?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall deal with the position of West Bengal a little later. I would only beseech hon. Members not to interrupt me or impatient. They can put questions, if they like, at the end, provided, of course, the Speaker permits.

Mr. Speaker: I was just going to interrupt. Should he give that latitude to Members?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am very sorry. That is why I said subject to the permission of the Speaker.

Shri Vasudevan Nair had every right to criticise the Government for those detentions but, I am sorry he referred to the past history and past activities of the Communist Party since the days we were engaged in the freedom struggle. I do not want to enter into the past history, or the role of the Communist Party since 1920-21.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is so obnoxious.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Unfortunately, the Communist Party has the knack of arriving at wrong judgements, especially, on political matters. Since 1920 it is not only once but consistently the Communist Party has made mistakes....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But still survived, unfortunately.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: and survived—please do not remind me of all those things—sometimes survived with the help of the British Government when we were fighting the British Government .

Dr. Ranen Sen: In spite of all the repressive measures.

Shri Hem Barua: Now with the help of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the Home Minister said "with the help of the British Government". I wanted to point out the present position.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When we were having a life and death struggle during the regime of the British Government, during the last war, the Communist Party revived itself, strengthened itself, with the help of the then British Government. I am very sorry to say that. (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the debate calmly.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Members to remain calm, and I shall be as objective as possible. In this matter, have I said anything wrong?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are quite right.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये हमें पकड़वाने की कोशिश किया करते थे १९४२ की मूवमेंट में।

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was only referring to the wrong judgements the Communist Party arrives at in regard to important and vital political matters. The Communist Party, unfortunately, has never worked according to the wishes and aspirations of the people. As I said, I am talking only of political things. The Communist Party has always missed the bus in this matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You should be happy about it. Why should you be afraid of it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not at all afraid. I only wanted to say that the Communist Party had functioned in a different way and had thought in a different way.

An hon. Member: The Communist Party did not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Even when we were fighting the freedom struggle, the Communist Party always felt that Gandhiji was a reactionary, he should not be trusted and he should not be believed in important matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They agreed with Stalin in that respect.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Along with this, anyhow, I must compliment the Communist Party for what they have done since China made the aggression on our country. This was the first time, I think, the Communist Party took a right decision.

Mr. Speaker: There should not be any running commentary.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Some rectification of history is going on.

Shri Hem Barua: Re-writing of history.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The official policy of the Communist Party, their resolution is perfectly all right and quite sound in the present context. I have referred to it earlier also and paid my compliments. But, unfortunately, the position is such that in the Communist Party also, though they would not like me to say so—but, I would very much like to say so—there are two sections, one called leftists and the other called rightists.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

I do not know whether they call themselves rightists or leftists.

Dr. Ranen Sen: How many parties or groups are there in the Congress.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Elura): Ten.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, I would like to mention this, because we have always been very much dubbed as rightists and leftists, saying that inside the Congress there are rightists and leftists. I am glad that the Communist Party has also both rightists and leftists.

It has so happened that even the speech of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has not found a place in the official organ of the Communist Party. Indeed, I must pay my tribute to Shrimati Renu Chakravartty for the courage she has shown in expressing her views frankly.

Shri Tyagi: Why do they not join our party?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not enough attraction.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Then there will be more leftists in your party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I may inform the House that the entire debate on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs is going to come in the official organ of the Communist Party next week.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It might find a place there. But I happened to be in Calcutta either a day or two before the hon. Member had delivered her speech; or, probably, it was on the same day. To my surprise, I found that her speech was reported in all the papers of Calcutta except the official organ of the Communist Party. I know she will not refute it.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you sorry for that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She is a revisionist.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The leftist section has adopted an attitude of hostility and non-cooperation towards the rightist leadership, which has now come into power, I am told, it conspired to get the Swadhinata Press sealed, removed party funds and letters and made the task of the new rightist leadership practically impossible.

I am sorry that much concern has been expressed in some of the European countries in regard to the detention of some members of the Communist Party of India. I regret very much that things have not been put in the proper perspective before them. I am quite sure that if the correct picture is placed, there may not be such a misconception among them about the action taken by the Government of India.

Shri Vasudevan Nair asked me if some action was taken against others also under the Defence of India Rules. Besides those who were detained for political reasons 846 other persons were arrested and prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules. Out of these 846, 685 were proceeded against for various types of offences which impeded war efforts. About 100 persons were arrested for hoarding and black-marketing. In West Bengal stringent action was taken against 1330 persons for profiteering under the Essential Commodities Act.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Were any detained?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have just now said—I cannot give the exact figures—that about 685 persons are being proceeded against in court—and how many others have been detained. I can assure the House that the State Governments are quite clear in their mind that they will do everything possible to stop profiteering and try to maintain the price line.

Then comes the question of newspapers. We have, as a matter of principle, been giving the utmost freedom to newspapers. We have not stopped or prevented the publication of any newspaper. However, in spite of clear advice from us and even my personal appeal to them, there have been some cases in which some action was called for. The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met me and I told them that I shall greatly welcome the appointment of a committee by them and that Government will not move in the matter at all against any paper until it had consulted the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and that if that committee gave its advice or agreed with us that action should be taken, we will do so.

We have taken action in the case of four papers so far and in all those four cases the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference fully concurred. In fact, when Shri Chagla, our High Commissioner in London, was here, he told me that there was much criticism in London in regard to the action taken by us against these papers. When I expained to him as to what our procedure is and specially told him that the Government does not move in the matter unless it has got the consent of or has consulted the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, he was perfectly satisfied. He said, "This matter is not known at all in London", namely, that it is only the representatives of the papers themselves who decided that.

Shri Tyagi: Our publicity is always poor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Were the extracts examined by the Home Ministry, or were they blindly accepted?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would request Shri Kamath also to keep patience. I have got his point in mind.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That is not his virtue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not have to learn virtue from you. You cannot teach virtue to me. You better keep quiet.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Kamath specially referred to certain extract which had appeared in papers and against which action was taken. He referred to something that had appeared about Shrimati Indira Gandhi Left to myself. I do not know whether that extract would have found a place in the charges or the document which was given to that paper; but I must say, whether it was actionable or not, that it did exhibit something bad, or shall I say, it was indeed much below the standard. I might say, it was indecent to make a reference of that kind. I am referring to this matter purely on moral grounds and on a point of etiquette or courtsies which we have to observe in life. It is a different matter whether legally it was actionable or not, but is it not desirable or advisable for papers to maintain certain standards while making reference to individuals? However, I might tell Shri Kamath that it is not purely on the basis of that particular item that action was taken against that paper.

May I, with your permission, Sir, read out just a few extracts which had appeared in that paper?

Shri Vishudevan Nair: Which is that paper?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is the *Organiser*.

The headline itself was "The Story of Tezpur."

"The death brigade was the first to run. The insistence on the 8th

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September line is a miserable subterfuge to save one's face not the face of the country. Poor Gandhiji he should have been living at this hour. In this land of ahimsa he would have seen gold being given preference for its capacity to acquire more and more effective instruments of violence. The Government is talking gloomily; it is losing bravely. It has failed the people badly."

There is another paper which wrote like this:—

"NEFA will soon be no more. We will be pushed out of Ladakh too as and when the Chinese decide because we are losing the undeclared war between India and China."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Which is this other paper?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member knows that we have taken action against four papers, namely, *Organiser*, *Hindustan*, *Panchjanya* and *Current*. I am quoting some extracts from those papers. I shall not take more time. But may I, with your permission, read out another three or four lines? This paper says:—

"They . . . . . .

that is, the Government

"They seem to be more concerned with their own socio-political prestige and self-glorification than with the fact of mass murders of our illclad and ill-equipped soldiers. If the politicians do not improve their ways, the possibility of the Army and the realistic patriotic elements taking over the destiny of the nation in their hands cannot be ruled out."

Shri Tyagi: It was a good piece of advice, I must say.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is an open instigation for the Army to revolt. How could it be?

Shri Tyagi: No.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, it is said so, namely, that our Army reputed to be one of the finest in the world is so angry. I do not want to read out everything because we need not repeat these things, if that paper has done it. I am exceedingly sorry that this paper should have written this kind of thing. It is an editorial comment. It is not purely news; it is the editorial in that paper.

So, hon. Members will see....

Shri Daji: The only action taken was warning!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, in regard to this paper, it is a different matter, but in regard to other papers only a warning was issued.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Were there representations from the Communist Party to take action against these papers?

Shri Daji: Of course, we would represent. Even now I will represent on the floor of the House . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Do represent.

Shri Daji: It is subversion.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There has been no such representation. As I said, it was on our own that we took action against them. As the hon. Member has said, in fact, we have done nothing much except that we have issued warnings. I might also add that we had asked the State Governments to adopt the same policy if they so desire, that is, to have a State Press Advisory Committee, and if they had to do anything in regard to the paper, they might as well consult the State Press Advisory Committees.

This is what the Government have done during the last few months and I would like to ask the House if what we have done could be justified or not, whether we have exceeded our limit, whether we have gone beyond a reasonable limit or we have exercised restraint and made as balanced an approach as was possible. But may I, in this connection, mention with your permission, Sir, as to how the political parties in the Opposition have fulfilled their obligations? It is unfortunate. I know that some of the members of the communist party hold entirely different views. But sometimes I am amazed to see what appears in their booklets or leaflets or papers and sometimes what they say in their speeches. I was surprised to get a booklet which is in Bengali—I am sorry I am taking much time of the House—and if I be permitted to read a few lines from it, it will indicate as to how some of the members of the communist party are thinking or functioning.

"The Central Government passed the Defence of India Rules and announced the emergency in a very hasty manner and the Prime Minister has hinted that the state of emergency would continue for at least five years. Arrests under the Defence of India Rules and Security Act have been started simultaneously. Labourers, peasants and other workers of democratic movements have been thrown into prison and the public opinion has been silenced. It has become the chief effort of the Government to arouse nationalism by creating terror. On the other hand, the State leaders are shouting day in and day out in a loud voice. Give blood, give money, give gold. The radio sets are blaring out in a high pitch the dramas on national defence performed by hired actors and the All-India Radio of the Government, the soul of the country, seems to be suffering from delirium. The life of the country is getting suffocated. Absolute military dictatorship in India at present is not possible because of democratic consciousness of the people and the strength of the movement. So, attempts are being made for establishing a partial military rule by keeping Shri Nehru in the forefront under the garb of democracy. Nevertheless, taking this undefined border as a demarcated one, China has been branded as an aggressor and the maps of India have been changed many times and so also the borders . . ."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which is the paper?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Patriotism is being roused today on the question of undefined border . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let me know what is the source. Is it the publication of the West Bengal organising committee or it is of the Communist Party of India?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is a pamphlet called . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it published by the Communist Party? I want to know.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is in Bengali—some Katha. Its English translation could be: "People should think over."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to know whether it is a publication of the West Bengal organising committee or is it of the Communist Party of India? Otherwise, by having it read out in our name, I think, you are making an absolutely incorrect statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have said in the very beginning that I did not want to accuse or charge the hon. Members or those who adopted the

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official line. Before I started mentioning anything on this matter, I did say, there are members of the Communist Party who hold entirely different views. But there are others. . . (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is there any printed line to the effect that it is by the Communist Party of India? It is not a Communist Party publication.

Shri Tyagi: Which other party could it be?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am merely saying, there can be no. . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Has that been written by a member of the Communist Party? Has he been disowned by the Communist Party that he is not a member of the Communist Party?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The point is, there are members in the Communist Party who hold entirely different views from those who hold the official line which has been adopted by the Communist Party. Therefore, I have made a distinction between those who hold the leftist views and those who hold the . . . (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ranen Sen: No section of the Communist Party has ever published anything like that in West Bengal. We challenge it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In all fairness, he should tell us the name of either the publisher or the author of this paper. We want your protection, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We want your protection.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Three or four days ago I met the Chief Minister of West Bengal and he never attributed such things to any section of the Communist Party. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: The lady Member protests too much.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We would just want to have the information from the hon. Home Minister. We want to know who is the publisher and if there is any author's name. We want to know in which press it was printed and all that. Surely, we must know all these things.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, I shall give the necessary details to the hon. Member. I shall do it without any reservation.

Shri Hem Barua: Please do.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are also interested to know.

Shri A. P. Jain: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): The point of order is this. If an hon. Member reads an extract from any document, any other Member of the House can request the Speaker to ask the Member to put the document on the Table of the House. And I make the request that the document may be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Daji: Thank you very much.

Shri Tyagi: On security grounds, it may not be done, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: There can be demand, if the extracts are read, that the whole document be placed on the Table of the House and that demand is justified. If it is now being denied that no member of the Communist Party, whether rightist or leftist, has issued this, the hon. Minister must have satisfied himself or he should—as he had said—satisfy himself that

he believes or has reason to believe that the author is a communist. At least that much he must satisfy himself.

Shri A. P. Jain: Will it be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, I would say. I am sorry I have made some Members angry . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is a responsible Minister.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have never said that I shall not give the necessary information. I have never said that. Of course, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is very kind to me, I thought I shall take her into confidence.

Shri Tyagi: I never knew that!

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Tyagi gets so soon jealous of other persons.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: While referring to political parties, may I say a word about the Jan Sangh. I might say, of course, it is my unfortunate duty to point out to each and everyone of them. In spite of protestations, the Jan Sangh has not been very straight. Whenever they have got an opportunity, they have tried to exploit the present situation. I have seen some of the speeches made by the workers and the leaders of the Jan Sangh. They have been highly communal and highly provocative in the criticisms of the Government. Of course, they are certainly entitled to launch the severest possible criticism against the Government and its policies, but at least adequate care is to be taken to see that it does not go against the national interest. Unfortunately....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Would you be able to cite an example of saying something against the national interests?

Shri Tyagi: Have patience.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I admit that strong criticism is levelled by us against the Congress Government, but I would like to know whether anything has been stated against the national interests.

Shri Tyagi: Please wait. You will have it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri R. S. Pandey: Let me hear the Home Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend is the master of the House?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry that again Shri U. M. Trivedi is interrupting. Otherwise, I had no mind, and I wanted to save the time of the House also. But I would just read out two lines to show the kind of speeches made:

"मुसलमान कभी भारत के साथ नहीं हो सकते । नेहरू नासिर और अरब वालों के पीछे लग कर समय खराब कर रहा है । उसे चाहिये कि हमारा जो दोस्त देश हैं इजराइल, उससे सहायता लें ।"

An Hon. Member: Who has said it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: My hon. friend need not ask me to give names etc.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The House is interested to know.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is the trend of speeches I shall not quote other extracts, because the language used is. . .

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान के वास्ते कहा है या हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान के वास्ते कहा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान कहां साथ आजायेंगे ? यह तो हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों का सवाल है ।

I shall not read out the other extracts. The language used is terrible. And I

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do not want to vitiate the atmosphere of this House by reading out those extracts . .

Shri Daji: But still you are doing it by reading out the extracts.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I also add that the recent exhibition held in Lucknow has pained me immensely? It is true that the exhibition was held not directly by the Jan Sangh; others were also parties to it.

Shri Tyagi: Our Party Ministers were also there.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A Congress Minister was a party to it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not denying it. I said that members of other parties were also there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is the whole trouble of this Government.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But, unfortunately, my grouse is this. Of course, they have their own version. When this exhibition was organised, there was no intention, or at least no one knew among those who participated in that exhibition, that there would be another small pavilion opened by the name of *Ma Ki Pukar* in that industrial exhibition, and the other smaller pavilion was put up afterwards. I have seen some of the pictures. The pictures which were shown there in that exhibition, I can only say, were shocking. In fact, I am not generally inclined to take action, but if I had my way, I would have taken very severe action against the real organisers of that exhibition, because the point is not that the pavilion related to certain matters about the Prime Minister etc.—that is a different matter; of course, that is also very important—but yet what was shown there was to completely demoralise our nation and completely impede our war efforts. . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I make one request to you? I have not personally known any of those things; and perhaps this House also does not know what it was. So, will the hon. Minister kindly place on the Table of the House the contents of the document to which he is referring? Will that document be kindly placed on the Table of the House so that we may know whether there was anything in that *Ma ki Pukar* pavilion which could call for that criticism?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, anyhow, the hon. Member is the leader of the Jan Sangh; he can as well ask the members of his party to show him some of those pictures which they must have got with them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That will be begging the question, because I do not know whether my party has done it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not expected to place all the photographs and pictures here. I think that the hon. Member can see them whenever he wants.

Shri A. P. Jain: Everybody is denying the parenthood of this exhibition. May I know who owns it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There are many sitting here who have seen it.

Shri Tyagi: Does the hon. Home Minister realise that his own party Ministers were flirting about these Jan Sanghis with regard to this exhibition?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, they have their own explanation, but if what Shri Tyagi says is correct, naturally, we must feel very sorry for them.

I have only one thing to tell Mr. Kamath also, that one of the Members of his party, while making a speech said that both the Prime

Minister and the Home Minister should be shot dead.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who said that? On a point of order, Sir.... (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. It is a serious charge which the Home Minister has made. I can also make anonymous charges against the Members of the Congress Party. Let him tell us the name of the member of the party, when he said it and where he said it, so that we can check it up. Otherwise, we can go on flinging charges against the members of the Congress Benches. For instance, I can tell him that one of the Congress Members has said that all the Opposition parties should be destroyed in this country, and no Opposition party should be allowed to live in the country; there are members who have said that no Opposition party should live in this country, and all Opposition parties should be destroyed; they have said that, and I have heard it; and suppose I say that, will not the hon. Minister ask for the name and place etc.....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Suppose I say that one of them has said:

"मैं यहां इन को गाड़ कर तेरहवीं कर के जाऊंगा।"

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious charge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us not bandy charges like this. It is a two-edged weapon. I can fling the charge in his face too.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You will realise, Sir, that this is a charge made against a member of the party. The party does not advocate any violence at all in its political activities. This is a serious charge. If the Home Minister proves this, we shall join with him in seeing that the person who makes such statements is not only legally punished but whoever may be the person, the party also will take action against him. The Home Minister must come forward to tell us and the House who the person concerned is who has made that statement. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister is giving chances to all Opposition parties to unite together, because he is offending one after the other.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is in that fortunate position.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. But I hope that in regard to all these statements that he makes, he does so after making himself sure....

Shri Nath Pai: He must make us sure. What is the use of his making himself sure?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is disrupting and destroying the national unity.

Shri Hem Barua: He must satisfy us. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When he makes these charges, he should satisfy us also.

Shri Hem Barua: He should satisfy us also because if he can name that man, action is going to be taken against the man.

Mr. Speaker: It is very regrettable that before they have heard me, hon. Members draw their own conclusions. I have not finished the sentence yet.

Shri Nath Pai: That sentence was complete.

Mr. Speaker: I was just going to say what I had in my mind, when these charges were made. I had not completed the sentence.

Shri Nath Pai: We thought that the sentence had been completed.

Shri Hem Barua: We thought that you had completed it.

Mr. Speaker: May I be allowed to continue now or not?

Shri Hem Barua: We thought that you had completed that sentence.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I do expect that the hon. Minister has made himself sure, because it is expected not only of the Home Minister,—in fact, more so of the Home Minister,—but of every Member that in regard to whatever he says here on the floor of this House, he makes himself sure and that he has grounds to believe that such and such a thing has happened. Every time any reference has been made to any party, each one of them has demanded that proof must be provided. They deny all those things. So, he must either lay those documents or whatever proof there is on the Table of the House, or he must satisfy them, because it is being denied openly here every time he makes charges against any party. Therefore, something must be done to satisfy them, that really the Home Minister has got that information upon which he can rely, and any honourable and reasonable man would have reasons to believe that such charges are there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry: I thought that because Shri Kamath believes in peace he would not take this attitude. But he has become so angry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You provoked me.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But may I say that all kinds of charges are levelled against the Government, against the Ministers? I do not know how far hon. Members of the Opposition assure themselves before making these charges. But I do not plead..... (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Hem Barua: You are sidetracking the issue.

Mr. Speaker: I may be given a chance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it fair for the Home Minister to take shelter under this that because vague charges are made by Opposition members, he will also go on making such charges?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not say that. In fact, I was going to add a clause, but the hon. Members would not listen to me. Hon. Members might make any criticism and level any charges they like. I have no objection to that. But in regard to this matter, I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We also say that. Therefore, I am throwing a challenge to him.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As you have said, I shall try to satisfy the hon. Members in regard to this matter to which I have just now referred. But why should the hon. Members get so much upset? There are workers. Shri Kamath may not say that, Shri Nath Pai might not say that, Shri Hem Barua may not say that and Shri Dwivedy may not say that. But then there may be other workers who indulge in all kinds of speeches....

Shri Nath Pai: They shall not belong to our Party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If they had done that, that would be wrong. We would also admit it. Knowing full well that the statement if it has been made, was made by some irresponsible person,—I do not know—knowing full well that he is not a person who should be taken very seriously, according to his statement, can he make that charge against the Party? I ask: is it fair?

Shri Hem Barua: An omnibus charge is hurled at our Party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The Home Minister has been good enough to level charges against lay member of my party. That means he knows who the person is though he has not disclosed the name. I spoke in the House during the course of the debate. I had talked of corruption. Suppose I had said that the Home Minister or the Law Minister or the Works Minister or the Education Minister was guilty of corruption, you would have hauled me over the coals, and rightly so.

Mr. Speaker: Surely.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has mentioned that a member of our Party has made a speach or issued a statement. Am I not in order to request you to come to my rescue?

Mr. Speaker: I was waiting for the hon. Minister to finish that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Otherwise, let him gracefully withdraw it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In the very beginning, I told Shri Kamath that one of the members of his party had made this kind of statement. I stick to that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what has gone on record. But I understood that it was a direct reference to Shri Kamath. What does the record show?—I am sorry I misunderstood it.

An Hon. Member: The reference was not to Shri Kamath.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He did not refer to Shri Kamath.

May I make a submission? The hon. Home Minister usually makes charges on the basis of some police or intelligence reports, whatever he may have. On many occasions we have represented to him and told him that even in some of our cases, these intelligence reports are absolutely incorrect. In the meeting itself, they put a different interpretation and print words which had never been used. On the basis of such reports, he brings forward charges. I know the PSP will never speak in favour of the Communists. But I say that this is a matter of civil liberties and these charges should not be made in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: I have already told the Home Minister that he is uniting all Opposition Parties.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They will never unite.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister told us at our meeting with him that there is nothing against the PSP. He told me and Shri Kamath that there is nothing against our Party. On top of that here is the Home Minister coming with some undefined charges. He cannot say who is the man, where he said and when he said like this. He is simply hurling an omnibus charge.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he will satisfy the Members.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): This was being said by their party. In different parts of our State, meetings have been called by officials of the party, and they have said these things there.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Your people have said worse things..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You do not allow me to speak.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : हमारे प्रांत में कांग्रेसी कांग्रेसियों की हत्या के षडयंत्र रचते हैं और यहां पर हमारे खिलाफ बोलते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must resume his seat.

The hon. Home Minister has just said that he will be prepared to satisfy

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those Members about the charges he had made. If after seeing the Home Minister and having talked with him, there is something that the Members want to bring to my notice, namely, that there was no basis in that charge, certainly I will see to that.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. May I request you to give your ruling on one point? The Home Minister or any Minister, unless and until he has the documents and the facts before him, and when challenged, is ready to hurl them at the face of the Members who challenge, or places them on the Table of the House, must not be allowed to make vague charges against the party or against an individual.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not a question only of satisfying us.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a question of satisfying us in his chamber and all that.

Mr. Speaker: It applies to everyone, not only to every Member but to the Ministers, particularly the Home Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: It applies to all Members also. But while you are very strict with Members on that, it is not so with the Ministers. There are occasions when we criticise somebody but it is challenged on the ground—very rightly—that the member is not here and we do not have the right to criticise him. We being very loyal to you submit to your ruling. But there are Ministers who under the cover of power—so-called power—hurl omnibus charges against us. I am very sorry to say that they get some encouragement from you.... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I make no distinction. This applies to every Member. I have told the Home Minister also that the same principles apply to him, that he must make himself certain that he has satisfied himself first before he makes whatever charges he is going to make. I warn a member when he makes a statement here whether he has made himself sure that there are reasonable grounds for believing like that. A Member, more particularly a Minister, should not make any allegation unless he is sure about it. And when it is challenged, certainly, as I have said before, I will go into the question whether those charges that have been made are made on the basis of any evidence or not. Certainly I will see that also. I do not say that different principles are applied or would ever be applied, whether he be a private Member or a Minister. Rather we expect that Ministers would be more responsible in that respect and would not make any charges unless they have evidence to convince any reasonable man about the veracity of those charges.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister has started, no doubt, to make such allegations against the various parties in a subtle manner. The difficulty is that in making those allegations, he picks out some persons, responsible or irresponsible, according to him probably responsible. But we are not in the know of the affairs. Therefore, would it not be meet and proper for him to give the names of such persons whom we may be able to tackle on party lines or in respect of whom we may be able to satisfy ourselves whether or not these things occur. I say this because some of our parties do not believe what the hon. Home Minister has referred to in regard to that matter. At no time has the party said such a thing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whenever charges are made in the House, the person concerned, be he a Minister or a Member, should place the documents on the Table of the

House so that the House is satisfied that the charges made are quite correct. He should prove them here. Otherwise, if he has no proof—it is not a question of privately satisfying some of us; but the House must be satisfied that the Minister has in his possession facts for the statement which he is making—if he has no proof, he must withdraw it. He has not the facts before him. Therefore, the statement must be withdrawn.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. It was impliedly charged that I was not applying the same principles, but I rather feel that the Members are not applying a uniform principle. The other day I had asked a Member, when he had made a speech, that he should give me any evidence that he had, or any enquiry that he might have made, for making those charges and here there were hon. Members who said that this House would then be a House which would hold inquisitive enquiries about these things, and this should not be done. There were objections taken with all those Members here who are now taking exception to this. Even then I told the hon. Minister as well as the Member that they should send me their statements in support of those allegations as well as against them. Here too I am saying, repeating the same thing, that really I would satisfy myself first, see whether the Minister had justification. I would ask him to show that evidence, because it is the Home Ministry and it might not be advisable to ask him to lay all the testimony or all the documents or all the papers or the letters that he might have, but he has to convince.

The other request that has been made by Shri Trivedi is very reasonable. The hon. Minister has to satisfy the House this much: the name of the Member whom he has in mind who has written this thing or made such a speech or is the author of some book, must be disclosed to that party so that party may have a chance either to deny that member belongs to that party—at least this much the party is entitled to quite rightly—or to dissociate itself from that member or individual or group, whoever it might be, because here it is now being claimed that those persons on whom the Home Minister is laying charges do not belong to those respective parties. Perhaps the person who might have made that might be irresponsible and might not belong to that party at all. At least this much has to be made clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, on a cognate point of order. We are grateful to you for your guidance, illuminating guidance.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही लोग बोला करेंगे या कि होम मिनिस्टर को भी बोलने का मौका देंगे ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको तो मैं बन्द नहीं कर सकता ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are labouring under a handicap. You are very wise, and in your mellow wisdom and ripe judgment you have given us good guidance. He has made a charge against a member of my party, and later on you have said you will make en enquiry. We do not wish to burden you with an enquiry. With so many burdens you already carry, we do not wish to put this additional burden on your shoulders. But the point is, the press will carry it today, and the damage will be done.

The other day you said rightly that a Member should not level charges without having reliable evidence. The other day when I spoke about corruption, I took hold of a portion of Shri Khanna's letter and read it out. That was enough for me, and Shri Khanna has himself admitted it on be-

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half of the whole Government. When I spoke about the Cabinet Secretary, I had the Prime Minister's letter....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want an enquiry now. Let him tell us the name of the person who said this, where he said it and when. That is all. Then we will see to it. We will not burden you at all, we assure you This is very bad, and a great handicap for us. The press will carry it tonight.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister might be allowed to proceed. I will look further into it and see if any further action is called for. I will see what else can be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may ask the press not to carry it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am very sorry I have disturbed the equanimity of the hon. Members of the Praja Socialist Party, but if Shri Dwivedy will be willing to talk to me—I do not know whether he would like to talk to me again....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will meet you.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Here is a very serious charge made gainst a member of our party. The charge is this that he is going to shoot down the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. This is a very serious allegation made against a party. Possibly it is a baseless charge. Whatever that might be, our argument is this. If the Home Minister is not in possession of any facts and documents to satisfy us right now, this must be expunged from the proceedings, because this is a very serious charge against the party. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It is very unfortunate that even the decision comes from other quarters when I am the person who should decide it.

Shri Hem Barua: I am only requesting you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not referring to him, but some other Member who spoke.

When the Minister says that he will have a talk with the leader of the party and tell him all the facts that he has, is it not proper to wait for that opportunity?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order then in what Shri Hem Barua has said. Nothing has been violated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They should have talked to the leader of the party before bringing it up on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Now that it has been challenged, he has invited Shri Dwivedy, and if after that talk Shri Dwivedy comes to me and says that that is not enough, we will see whether it is to be taken up. I think we should allow the hon. Minister to proceed calmly.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall do so, but my only regret is that I have taken time over it. I do not know how much I have done it, and how much the Members of the Opposition have done it. But I wanted to say something about the Swatantra Party also.

In all sincerity I apologise to the hon. Members of the Opposition if I have hurt their feelings.

Shri Hem Barua: You have sufficiently hurt.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was far from my mind, but if political parties are not willing to accept certain failings of their co-workers and colleagues, I am. In the Congress there may be many who may not be

actually speaking in accordance with the....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Agrain, I may respectfully submit that it is not the question. We do not know. How do you say we are unwilling to take action?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: You are not even prepared to listen to me. The point is: if the hon. Member gets so much upset....

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): The whole thing is spurious.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not at all. I have got information with me. It is true I cannot place all that material on the Table of the House because some of it is absolutely secret. I cannot place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is absolutely secret, he should not have made any mention of that. Now he goes against your ruling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Half is bieng stated, half is not being stated. All sorts of wild allegations are being made. We would like to know specifically who has done it, who has printed it. We are not told, and naturally it leaves the parties open to all sorts of doubts.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members do know that there might be reports, where it may not be possible to disclose the whole of them in the public interest. That must be agreed to. So far as the portions that are being disclosed are concerned, I can only say the hon. Minister has assured the Members that they can meet him, the leaders of the groups can first satisfy themselves.

An Hon. Member: What about the House?

Mr. Speaker: One demand is very reasonable that at least the parties should know whether the members against whom those charges have been made really belong to those parties.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Pending that meeting, this portion should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. That is not possible. We cannot do that.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious charge, of shooting down the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. That is the last thing we will do, I tell you, Sir. We will never do that. If any member of the party said like that, he will be expelled, he will be kicked out of the party.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Depends on his outlook and temper, because you also show temper to him.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Member says he would be the last man to do it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: You fail to understand English. I said we would be the last man to do such a thing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are not the only professor of English. You must know manners to speak in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the hon. Members will have the patience to hear the hon. Minister.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब एक सदस्य बोल रहा हो तब क्या दूसरे सदस्य को यह अधिकार है कि वह खड़ा हो कर उसके खिलाफ बोले और उसको बोलने से रोके ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are also Members of this House. We can keep patient, but how long can we? At least you must give this ruling that they cannot go on like this.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must resume their seats. That is not the way. Sometimes the Chair might require the help of other Members. But if it is capable of managing the affairs, they should not do anything. I think if the hon. Members keep silent, the House can be managed very easily;

[Mr. Speaker]

when they interrupt they make my task more difficult and they do not help me at that moment. Now that we have had enough of it, the hon. Minister might be allowed to proceed further and finish his speech soon.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry; I did not want to refer to that matter again at all. While I said one sentence in regard to that particular statement of a member of the PSP, the hon. Members did not allow me to add two or three sentences more which I wanted to. (*An Hon. Member*: Do so now). I wished to explain to them that if they heard perhaps one or two sentences more, they would not have been so much upset.

Shri Hem Barua: One sentence was sufficient . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Now, I shall go to the other point. This House took a long time in discussing the question of corruption. Shri Kamath was good enough to make a vehement speech on this matter. In fact I have no objection to the criticisms he made because it is true that there is corruption in the country and we have to fight this evil with all our strength. Without taking much the time of the House, I wanted to say a word about him but he may get again angry and I do not want to do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not get angry with truth. But if there is only untruth, who will not get angry?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The only thing that hurt me about Shri Kamath —he had full liberty to raise the question of corruption among the higher levels, officers, ministers, etc.; I have no objection to that—is this: I regret very much that he compared the present days with the British days. This is one thing which somehow pains me much to look behind and give compliments to what happened during the British days. I do not know whether it raises the prestige of our country or it raises the prestige of any one of our citizens.

Shri Hem Barua: Facts are to be stated . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We fought the British Imperialism and their policies but here I referred to administration *per se*.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Any how, Shri Kamath may be angry and he will get more angry with me and so I shall not refer to him. I shall not also now refer to the wonderful remedies he suggested—flogging of those who indulge in corruption or in adulteration. I can only say that I cannot forget the day when I was in jail myself and a person was flogged just in front of my barrack; I thought I should see because I had never seen flogging but it became impossible for me to stand there for a moment and I shifted from that place to another corner of the barrack. I still remember it and the sound of flogging still dins into my ears. I cannot conceive of a more unkind and cruel method of punishing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister said he would hang them. So you had better hang them.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the person deserves to be hanged, if he is condemned to death by a court of law, death is much less painful; the execution is much less painful than flogging.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not accept that, then?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he is found guilty, by all means hang him. To suggest that this is an ideal remedy or one of the best remedies which he could think of.... (*interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: He does not want the innocent to be flogged.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Reprimand will do!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I may say that we have our organisation—the Special Police Establishment. The SPE and the vigilance division have in the last five years brought about 42,000 Government servants to book; about 2,000 of them are gazetted officers. I do not want to give further details except to say that five or six thousand have been dismissed, retired or reduced in rank. Others have also been punished. I do not want to compliment my own department but I was myself surprised to see a comment of a daily newspaper which said that this organisation, "the SPE, has already acquired a measure of reputation as an effective and vigorous agency for checking corruption and that, although its operations have been limited because of the small size of the staff, there is little doubt about the quality of its performance. It suggests that in fighting corruption, the State Governments can follow profitably the example of the SPE which is gradually developing as a terror to the corrupt employees of the Union Government".

I like that four things should be done to tackle the cases of corruption effectively. The SPE should, as far as possible, be given a free hand to deal with cases of corruption. We have given powers, whereby the SPE deals with cases directly. Still greater freedom is called for. Secondly, the SPE should have more direct control over the vigilance sections of the different Ministries; they should have powers to supervise their work and ask for speial reports in certain cases. The State Governments—it is for them to accept it or not—should also have an organisation of the SPE type. If it is to function effectively and efficiently, it should be given the fullest autonomy in its working and any intervention either on the part of the Minister or the Chief Minister should be made only if he finds from the reord that there is grave miscarriage of justice. It is essential. I have seen its working and we have given a considerable amount of freedom to the SPE here in the Centre and the result is that they have dealt with so many important cases of fraud, embezzlement and they have been quite successful. My practice is that except for seeing their reports which come every month or the special reports, I do not as a matter of rule or policy, interfere or even give any advice to them. This freedom has undoubtedly strengthened the hands of the SPE. I would like to tell the House that we propose to set up a Central Investigation Bureau. We have been processing this matter and we have now reached a stage when this organisation will start functioning. In fact, the Bureau will start working from today. I have consulted the Chief Ministers of States and have told them that this organisation, the Central Investigation Bureau would always be willing in anyway to help in co-ordinating the work of the States and the Centre. What role it would play *vis-a-vis* the States will have to be considered carefully and action taken only in consultation with the State Governments. As I said, I do not want that the work of this Bureau should be delayed. In so far as the Central Government is concerned, we have decided to set it up immediately, and, as I said, it has come into existence today.

There is also the Santhanam Committee. As the House is aware, this committee is composed only of Members of Parliament. I have no time and so I shall not go into some of the important recommendations they have made, but I would only refer to one recommendation they have made just now. Their proposal is that a Vigilance Commission should be set up. In fact, there are vigilance organisations in different ministries, but they have suggested that there should be a Vigilance Commission, a much high-powered body, to deal with all matters pertaining to corruption in

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different ministries, etc. I am not quite sure as to what the scope of this Commission would be, but anyhow, this is an important proposal which has come from the Santhanam Committee, which will naturally receive our fullest consideration.

There was another matter. Shri Kamath expressed apprehensions that some allegations against certain ministers arising out of some entries in the books of a Calcutta firm might be suppressed. There is no question of any suppression. The Prime Minister, as the House knows, has already stated that if there are concrete allegations against any Ministers he would always be prepared to look into them. In so far as this particular matter is concerned, the Prime Minister has already decided to refer all the material available with him to the Attorney-General, Shri Daphtary, for his advice. It will thus be seen that there is no question of any charges being lightly brushed aside.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that the Central Intelligence Department from which the Prime Minister has asked for a report has already submitted the report to the Prime Minister in this case?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have not submitted their report, but they are seized of the matter. But before that,—as to how to process this case further—the Pirme Minister thought it best to refer the matter to the Attorney-General, who is a completely independent person and holds a high assignment. So, the Prime Minister thought it best to refer the matter to him, and I would again beg of the hon Members that these matters should be allowed to be looked into carefully and there should be no doubt in the minds of hon. Members that Government will like to whitewash or suppress the matter in anyway.

I think I shall have to give up almost all the other points because it is already 2:20.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request you also to sit a little longer. We would like to hear him. He is very interesting now.

Shri Nath Pai: We would like to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps he wants an assurane that he would be allowed to go on without interruptions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All his abuses have been exhausted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is on quite the right lines now.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have given me a good lesson and so I shall be careful! I shall try to finish as early as possible. About the services, I have not to say much, but I have seen the difference in the administrators for sometime, and I do find that there has been or perhaps there might always be a difference in the approach of the services and of the representatives of the people. The services are naturally not so mindful of the public as perhaps they do not derive their strength from the people, whereas the representatives of the people get all the strength from the people themselves. It is undoubtedly of the highest importance that the servies should not only implement Government's policies and orders in letter but also in spirit. I know there is a change to be noticed but much more has yet to be achieved. There should be greater contact between the officers and the people. I hope my colleague Shri S. K. Dey will not mind it when I refer to the Block Development Officers. The Block Development Officers are those who are sent to a block to work amongst the people living in the area. They are expected in a way to completely identify themselves with the people in that area. But unfortunately sometimes it so happens that the Block Development

Officers almost function in a departmental way and the result is that they are not able to do that amount of work which they could have done in case they functioned or behaved in a different manner. In fact, in the district administration, it is the Collector who is the kingpin of that area and if he is an officer of sympathy and understanding, he would bring about a considerable change in the whole administration.

An Hon. Member: What about the Panchayat Raj?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I always feel that it depends so much on how the district magistrate functions in a district. I shall not take time, but I shall refer to one point. Shri U. M. Trivedi suggested that all those employees, all those Government servants who worked during the British days....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I said police officers. I never said Government servants.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry. I withdraw it. But I have at least some soft corner for the policemen because they are also in my charge.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have. There is no doubt about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I had mentioned Whitley Councils. The Whitley Councils are now being stalled in the name of the emergency. I had pleaded that there is absolutely no connection between the emergency and the Whitley Councils and that therefore these should be implement immediately.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir. It is true that when the emergency started, we had postponed the consideration of that matter. But now we will certainly take it up, because we do want to set up councils like Whitley Councils, so that matters concerning the employees could be dealt with at every level.

About economy, I shall leave that out, but anyhow I must say that—I do not know whether the House will agree with me—there are three factors as I have said perhaps at some other place, which have been mainly responsible for keeping the stability of the country since we achieved Independence. I think that those three factors are, first, the army; and second, I hope the House will not get upset—the services and the third—again I hope the Opposition will not get upset—a stable political party.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Congress party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: These are the three important factors which have maintained the stability of the country, and we have fared much better as compared to others. I do not want to make any comparison with other countries. But, the services have played an important role. It is, therefore, essential that while the services are kept under control and lapses dealt with firmly, their morale should be kept up. Their morale could only be kept up if they are not shut out from speaking out their mind. Expressing their views should not cause annoyance at least in important matters and they should not always be made to do—I am referring to the Ministers; I am not referring to others. I say, the services, if their morale has to be kept up, must be given full freedom to express their differing views. It is entirely for the Minister to accept the views of the officers or not. If they are made to do things, then, the morale of the services will go down and the administration will suffer and I personally think that ultimately the people will also suffer.

We have been laying great stress on training of the newly recruited officers both of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. As the House knows, the most important institutions are he Academy in

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Mussoorie and the Indian Police Training College in Abu. Some changes are necessary with a view to improve upon the present administration and working of these institutions. I have no doubt that training institutions and refresher courses are the best means for creating in the services a changed outlook.

There was reference made to the security of the borders. There also, I regret I cannot say much because, it will not be desirable also. However, I might say that both the State Governments and the Central Government have tried to strengthen the police forces considerably. When I refer to the Police forces, I mean the Special armed police force in the States. We are keen to equip and train them properly. May I also add, that the Special police battalions which are posted in different parts of the country and in particularly difficult areas, have done their job very well indeed. We have also decided—it was suggested by one of the hon. Members—that there should be a separate Inspector General of Police in charge of the Central Reserve Police who will keep himself in close touch and contact with border areas and the arrangements there and the forces deployed there.

In this connection, dealing with border security, some hon. Members referred to infiltration. It is true, I have made reference to this subject in this House on more than one occasion. It has, however, to be realised that there was no visa or passport system introduced from 1947 to 1952. During that period, people have been coming into Assam, Tripura and other places. Further, even after that, people have been slowly coming into Assam, Tripura and some in West Bengal. The area is also such that constant coming and going goes on between the two States. Economic reasons have also compelled movement from East Pakistan to Assam. Whatever may be the reasons, it is a fact that this problem of illegal infiltration has to be tackled. I am glad that Shri M. Mohammad Ismail, the leader of the Muslim League has fully endorsed and supported the idea of evicting these infiltrants who have come from outside. In fact, he said that this menace has to be removed—he has used that word; not that sentence. In spite of these things, we have tried to proceed slowly in the matter. The steps taken in Tripura created some kind of a fear in the Pakistanis who had entered into Tripura as well as into Assam. A large number of them left Tripura, some of them from Assam, even when they had not received any quit notice. A large number of them left; in fact, from Assam about 12,000 people left without getting quit notice. Others were served with quit notice. That also, in a period of a year or so; not in two months. There was a great hue and cry in Pakistan over the action taken by the Assam Government or the Tripura Administration, and it was said that we were trying to squeeze out Indian Muslims from India.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Is the hon. Minister aware that after this, there have been some atrocities in minorities in East Bengal and a large number from East Bengal are migrating to Assam, Tripura and West Bengal?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is true, as I said, Pakistan people—the press, of course, has said so much on this that the people,—it seems, are getting enraged that we were trying to squeeze out Muslims, even those who were not infiltrants. I can say with full confidence—there may be a few cases here and there—that generally the utmost precaution was taken both by the Tripura Administration as well as by he Assam Governments to evict only those people who had come into West Bengal or Assam or Tripura and come recently. They were tackled. In spite of that,

there has been a good deal of protest. However, I do not want to go into this matter in detail just at present. Because, in connection with the talks which are going on between India and Pakistan, it has been suggested by Pakistan that this matter of illegal infiltration should also be discussed between the two countries. I welcome the suggestion. We will have no objection if the movement that is necessary is done systematically and with better understanding amongst ourselves. But, in any case, our duty is very clear. We will not like to see one Indian Muslim go out of India. He should get all the necessary protection. We will see that before a person has to go, he receives hearing at a high level. The matter should not be dealt with at the level of the patwari or kanungo or Naib-Tahsildar only. What we want is that he should get a hearing from high level officers and then alone a final decision should be taken. In fact, we made certain enquiries in regard to the eviction of certain people. Enquiry was held along with a Muslim lawyer. He also endorsed the action taken by the authorities in Tripura.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May I ask one question? While 41,000 were sent out from Bengal out of 45,000 there was no repercussion. But, when only 12,000 out of 3 lakhs in Assam were sent out, why there were repercussions in Pakistan?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Basumatari should know better than me that even when eviction took place from Tripura, there was in fact, a lot of trouble on the borders in the Tripura area and Pakistan area. From the Pakistan side, many people, in fact, tried to cross the river and get into our territory. So many things happened. It has had its repercussions both in Tripura as well as in Assam.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is not here. He mentioned some figures. How did he account for 4 lakhs people? In fact, these 4 lakhs people are just Hindus, those who came away from East Bengal. They are not Muslims.

As regards the treatment of detenus, I am prepared to look into these matters again. I have gone through the reports of the West Bengal Government and the Bihar Government. The Tripura detenus were brought to Bihar because there was shortage of accommodation in Tripura jail.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Assam also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes. As I said, the Bihar rules are applicable to the detenus who had come from Tripura. No doubt there are two classes, Class I and Class II. I have looked into the menu also. In the food that is given to them, there is a very minor difference. Still, I am prepared to look into these things again, because the purpose of the Government should only be that these gentlemen are kept confined within the four walls of that jail, and nothing more. We need not be hard on them in any other manner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You say there should be classification. Should there not be only one classification for all political prisoners who have been detained without trial?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I agree with the hon. Member. My only fear is, if she happens to be in jail, she may sometimes like to be kept in a separate place.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not mind about myself; I always want to be with other comrades, whatever the consequences.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Generally I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member. But she knows that the State Governments have their own jail rules. We will try, if possible, to discuss with them. In fact, I have done it already. But I am prepared

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again to consider this matter further and discuss it with them.

As regards the family allowances, etc. also, they have to be tackled much more sympathetically. I have received reports which go to show that in a number of cases the family allowances have been sanctioned and in many other cases, these things have not been attended to. These things should also be looked into.

There was a good deal of talk about the language issue, Hindi as well as English. I do not want to deal with that subject at present till the Bill has been placed before the House. My only request to hon. Members is not to take extreme positions, whether one supports Hindi or English. But I can tell the House that I want to introduce the Bill in this very session as early as possible. I think it would be possible to take up consideration of the Bill, of course, with the permission of the Speaker, in this very session. I would very much like that the Bill is passed.

I think it was Mr. Sezhiyan, the hon. Member of the DMK, who said we are unnecessarily delaying the Bill. I do not quite follow why he levelled that criticism. In fact, English continues till January, 1965. Therefore, if there is some delay, it is not going to affect anyone. Certainly I am glad that in spite of DMK's opposition to Hindi, their children are reading Hindi all right. It is good; I welcome it. I am not in any way critical of that.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengonde): We can learn any number of languages without being imposed. But officially don't take advantage over the south.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said the same thing. In spite of your opposition, your boys are learning Hindi and it is a good thing.

Shri S. Kandappan: Even in this very House, we are not able to follow the proceedings. Even in the library, we are not able to follow them. We are handicapped because they are recorded in Hindi.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Children of Hindi-speaking people also are learning English.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall only take up one more point. He suggested that the Government employees are almost being compelled to pass examinations in Hindi. It is not so. It is correct that they have to pass a test, but it does not come in the way either of their recruitment or promotion or in any other matter. He referred to the Prime Minister and said we are doing something against the wishes of the Prime Minister. This is what the Prime Minister said:

> "Take services. If a man does not know Hindi, still he ought to be able to come in at that stage, *i.e.* at the time of recruitment there should be no bar. But I would certainly have him learn Hindi."

This is what the Prime Minister himself said in the Lok Sabha. So, slowly and gradually we want to teach those who are in service Hindi. They should try to pick it up, but it does not bar their way to their recruitment or in any way to their promotion, etc.

I shall not say anything about the Union Territories. That Bill also has been referred to a Select Committee. I would assure hon. Members of Parliament from Delhi—Mr. Khanna is also one of them—it was suggested by some of them that I should not say anything till I have had discussions or till the Ministry has had discussions with the representatives of Delhi, *i.e.* Members of Parliament from Delhi. I shall do that, whatever I have to say I shall say at the time

when the Bill is returned from the Select Committee and we have a discussion here.

As regards backward classes, my colleague has already dealt with it. I was indeed surprised to listen to one or two speeches from the opposition in which it was said that no progress has at all been made towards removal of untouchability. I would only say that to say that there has been no improvement made is widely off the mark. It is true that untouchability prevails in certain sections or in far off areas, in villages which are cut off from means of communication. It is true it is there, but to say that no improvement has been made at all would be far from the truth. I sometimes feel that it is one of the items of work of Gandhiji in which his message has been carried forward with vigour and some speed. I have no doubt that India will have to hang down her head in shame if even one person is left who is said in any way to be untouchable.

I agree that there has been a gap in regard to the fulfilment of the quota reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services. The reasons are many. But the main reason has been inadequate arrangements for coaching the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys for competitive examinations. The two institutions that we have set up are doing quite useful work and the result of the examinations for the last two years has been quite satisfactory. In 1962 out of a total of 99 appointments made to the IAS, 26 members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were taken. The percentage comes to about 26 per cent. This year again out of 105 candidates recommended for IAS and IPS, 19 belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am sure the way the education expansion is taking place among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the transformation is bound to take place. Almost every boy who is getting higher education is getting a scholarship, both among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The House will find the figures interesting and therefore, I shall like to mention them. In 1948-49 there were only 647 Scheduled Castes students receiving higher aducation. In 1961-62 the number was about 48,000—75 times increase. The expenditure on these scholarships during this period has increased to about Rs. 2.5 crores. In the case of Scheduled Tribes the number has increased from 84 to about 8000 and the expenditure has also increased from about Rs. 46,000 to about Rs. 40,00,000. I do not want to say that this is enough or we should gloat over it. The point is, this shows there is progress. But what is needed is speedier progress and much more has to be done than what has been done up till now.

I shall refer quickly to two or three points which were made by some hon. Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About the Cabinet Secretary's speech.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as Deoband Search, which was raised by Shri Ismail and some other hon. Member, is concerned, I might inform them that this search is not at all motivated by communal feelings and there is absolutely no anti-Muslim sentiment involved in it. I know Darul Uloom of Deoband for the last 30 or 35 years. I have visited that institution also. It is, in a way, an international institution in the country, and we have a great respect for it. In fact, its founder is no longer there. I have lived with him in jail. We have the highest regard for him. Therefore, the question, in any way, of taking action because the Muslim boys are reading there is something which we cannot conceive of. I do not want to go into the details, but I merely wanted to mention that this was purely a foreign exchange matter and therefore the Ministry concerned thought it necessary to look into it. I might also inform the House that some lapses were committed sometime

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back also but no such action was taken. In fact, the person concerned was sent for, the officers talked to him and told him that this practice was not desirable and it should be stopped. Again the same thing was repeated a number of times recently, and it is entirely on that basis that the search took place. I would only like to appeal to the hon. Members that it should not be connected in any way with religion or with any community. There is nothing communal about it.

Dr. Aney referred to the Vidharbha movement and the release of the political prisoners. I would like to tell him and the House that I have been in touch with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and I am quite sure he will take a very sympathetic view of it. He said that he would consider this matter very soon.

Well, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty—again, there is no time—referred to something which appeared in one of the papers in Tripura. She said that action was taken against that paper. Well, I shall not take the time of the House, but—if she will read what had appeared in that paper it will be obvious—Shri Sinha as the Chairman of the Territorial Council of Tripura holds a responsible position—if it is mentioned in a paper that he said that he would arrest or get arrested all the tribals living in Tripura and that he would teach them a lesson, imagine what reaction it will produce on the tribals. How can Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or anybody else object to the matter having been referred to him. Naturally, he was asked as to what he had said, and he told us as to what he had said. In the circumstances, taking into account the kind of bitter feeling which was generated in Tripura amongst the tribals, it was natural that the Chairman of the Territorial Council should have wanted to counteract it. If without any previous verification these things are published in papers, what is to be done?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the verification which was carried out by the Government? You asked the person who actually made the speech. He said that he did not say so. My point is that the verification which was made by Government was absolutely superficial. One person made an irresponsible statement. In fact, I know many irresponsible people make irresponsible statements. Is this the way to take action?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is what appeared in the paper:

> "All the tribals of Tripura are agents of the Communist party. I would arrest all the tribals and even the girls and boys of tribal villages and put them in jail; I would set the remaining right by shoe-beating. I exhort the non-trial to be on their guard. This statement of Shri Sinha is out and out communal propaganda."

Imagine this kind of a speech having been made by the Chairman of the Tripura Territorial Council. On the face of it it seems to be untrue.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But I would like to tell Shastriji that much worse speeches are made by Ministers in our State.

Shri A. C. Guha: This again, is an accusation against the ministers of the States who are not present here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Is it an irresponsible statement by a responsible person.

Dr. Ranen Sen: We take full responsibility for the statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, I was not able to deal with

some other points, especially about the emergency. It is true that there should be a sense of greater urgency among the government servants and in the government departments. I hope the House will permit—and I do not generally do it without having carefully given thought to it—me to pay my compliments to the officers who were directly concerned with the work of emergency during the last few months—I am only talking of those who were directly concerned with that work. I have seen with my own eyes that they have not observed any holidays, not even Sundays. They have worked till late hours in their offices. I very much wish that this spirit is continued and is maintained, because we are still passing through a very difficult period and this sense of emergency and this sense of urgency has to be there. The emergency is not there with a negative purpose, to keep people in detention or to prohibit any person to speak out his mind freely. It would be wholly against our democratic instincts and democratic spirit. As I said, the political parties have to exercise restraint. The Government have also to exercise restraint, and it is essential that this emergency is really used for strong and effective preparation by the Government for increasing its strength to defend the country, for increasing production and for other activities which will build up the solidarity of the country.

An Hon. Member: You have forgotten the Swatantra Party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This emergency has definitely a positive approach, a positive aspect.

Before I conclude I would like to refer, as I was just now mentioning, to the magnificent response of the country to the emergency. The nation undoubtedly displayed a spirit of unity which won the admiration of the entire world. But we must continue to maintain that spirit, and for that it is essential that there should be discipline in the nation and perfect unity among all sections of the people. There are various matters which tend to cause differences amongst us, such as language, borders, rivers, etc. Recently, hon. Members might have seen what feelings arose in connection with river waters between Andhra, Mysore and some other States. Similarly, in connection with the Rihand Dam, there was difference of opinion between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. I am sorry to say that there is a tendency to think or feel that one's own point of view is the right one. How can unity prevail with this sort of attitude? There must be a spirit of give and take, as well as willingness to submit to the decision of some authority, whether the Government of India or some agency, whose words shall be final.

15 hrs.

In this context, I would also like to refer to the place of direct action in the present set up. I hope, members of the opposition will not be upset by what I say. Any kind of direct action leads to disruption and creates enormous bitterness. It is distressing to hear some such threats being repeated occasionally. It seems to me that the place which direct action should be allowed to have in our national life should be considered by the best elements in society and by the best brains in the country. Any conclusions that may be arrived at by them should then be seriously considered by all of us.

I would also refer to the question of discipline. Especially, we, politicians, have to be very careful in this matter. At present, all kinds of persons, whether good or bad, manage to get some sort of support—I am referring to all politicians—and it becomes very difficult even to take action, whether it is fully justified or called for. We have a very great responsibility in this regard. I would appeal to all political parties that they should try to sift the case fully and convince themselves of the just-

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ness of the cause before they take it up.

In regard to certain cases which were being investigated, a police officer told me that he would like Members of Parliament to sit there, to follow up and see as to whether the investigation has been properly carried out. Then it would be possible, he said, for the Members of Parliament to see the other side of the picture. Now they have only one side of the picture before them. I thought it was a helpful suggestion. In fact, I would beg of hon. Members, any hon. Member who wishes to follow up the investigation of certain enquiries to see whether they are being properly conducted or not, to choose to do so and see if the policeman is doing his duty properly, because it will give satisfaction to us also.

I would also like to say that, in the ultimate analysis, everything depends on what temper we want to build up in our country. There is no doubt that there is need for revolutionary changes, but even these revolutionary steps should come through the evolutionary process, if possible. Our revolution should be 'R' plus evolution, i.e. rapid and radical revolution; I somehow believe in that. For this, the cultivation of a spirit of equanimity is essential. Here I would like to refer to what a distinguished visitor from abroad had recently to say. He mentioned that while he was in India, he felt that he was with deeply religious people. He added:

> "There is a sense of the divine there, a kind of interior mystic tranquillity."

This is high praise indeed but we know our own limitation. I would, however, appeal to myself, as well as to all sections of the House, and through them to all sections of the nation, to eschew all strife and continue to build up a spirit of equanimity, this interior mystic tranquality,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, I would like to submit one thing. I have raised a very important issue, a point of order , almost a point of privilege, which has not been touched upon by the Home Minister, the issue of the Cabinet Secretary having committed a gross impropriety by reading out from the President's Address, which is a secret document until it is delivered to Parliament. He said at that time that he knew that it was a secret document but that part which he was reading was not secret. How can it be that a document is secret but a part of it is not? It was a grave impropriety, though the Prime Minister said that it is not an impropriety. Will he touch upon this point? Will he throw some light on this later on?

Mr. Speaker: Even during his speech, which lasted for two hours, he admitted that he had not been able to touch all the points, but I do hope that he will certainly give consideration to this aspect also.

Shri Nath Pai: Why not now?

Mr. Speaker: He may convey to the member his views.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To the member privately? Sir, this is a point of order, point of procedure, point of privilege, anybody reading from a secret document which Parliament alone has the right to hear first. If that is not considered even an impropriety by the Prime Minister, what is our parliamentary democracy coming to, what are our norms coming to, what are our standards coming to, what are our values coming to? What has the Home Minister got to say on this? (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. If you laugh at everything, then the administration will be finished.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will now resume his seat.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to point out to the Home Minister that he has not been able to answer any of the questions which I have raised. Also, in his reply, he has not been able to establish the point that the Defence of India Rules have been used in a justifiable manner. Now he has thrown the ball back again to the States.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Actually, it was at the highest level that the decision was taken to have arrests throughout the country. Now to say that the releases will be made by the States is not at all justified. We are now asking the Centre to tell us, to give us an assurance, here and now that the detenus will be released in the near future. Then I would like to know....

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: One point was made by me regarding raising the age of retirement from 55 to 58. While raising the age, the Government have stipulated a condition that if the appointing authority so chooses, it will not allow a man to continue to work up to the age of 58. That is to say, it depends upon the sweet will of the appointing authority, which can compulsorily retire a Government servant from service at any time it likes after 55. What benefit or advantage do the Government derive by prescribing this condition? Secondly, I would support the suggestion of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that the allegations that have been made about the misuse of the Defence of India Rules may be properly investigated by the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: That he has assured already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, he has not said like that.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि उन्होंने जो तकरीरें हुई उनका बड़ी तफसील से जवाब दिया। जहां तक आम मुसलमानों का ताल्लुक है आपने आसाम में आने वाले मुसलमानों के मुताल्लिक जो इस्माईल साहब ने कहा उसको सराहा और उनके नजरिये की ताईद की। जहां तक देवबन्द वालों का ताल्लुक है, चूंकि उनका आपके साथ जिन्दगी भर का साथ रहा है, इसलिये आप उनका दामन भी बचा गये। लेकिन जो मैंने अपने मजहब के मुताल्लिक सवाल किया था उसका आपने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, मसलन बकराईद की छुट्टी के बारे में, और जो पंजाब के मुताल्लिक कहा गया.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह छुट्टी की बात या दूसरी ऐसी बातें खतोकिताबत से तै की जा सकती हैं।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोगों के मुताल्लिक तो वह फरमा सकते थे, और दूसरी बातों के बारे में आप फैसला कर सकते थे, लेकिन जब मेरे सवाल की बात आती है तो कहा जाता है कि इसको खतो किताबत से तै किया जा सकता था। दूसरे मामलों को भी खतो किताबत से तै किया जा सकता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप इल्जाम लगाने लग गये। आप तशरीफ रखें।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप तशरीफ रखें। आपको इस बात पर कोई नाराजगी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जो आपने छुट्टी के बाबत कहा था उसका कोई जवाब हीं दिया गया। वह कोई पालिसी की बात नहीं है। वह इसके बारे में कैसे जवाब दे सकते हैं। जहां तक छुट्टी का

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

सवाल है शायद इसके लिये कैबीनेट बैठ कर फैसला करती है। तो यह नहीं हो सकता कि इसी वक्त आपने उसके बारे में कहा और उसका इसी वक्त जवाब दे दिया जाये।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : यह तो कहा जा सकता है कि उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जिन बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है उन सब पर गौर किया जायेगा। हर चीज का यहां दो घंटे में जवाब देना मुश्किल है। और भी चीजें रह गयी हैं जिनका जवाब नहीं दिया जा सका।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि साढ़े ६ लाख की अक्लियत कोई हैसियत ही नहीं रखती। उसके बारे में यह जवाब भी नहीं दिया जा सकता कि उस पर गौर किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको एक बार तकरीर करने की इजाजत दे चुका हूं, अब दूसरी तकरीर की इजाजत कैसे दे सकता हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन १९५५ में दिया था। संविधान में एक लाजिमी व्यवस्था है कि वह प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर रक्खा जायगा और जब कोई चीज सदन के पटल पर आ जाती है तो उस पर चर्चा चलेगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा अब तक क्यों नहीं हुआ और मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस सेशन में उस पर चर्चा चलाई जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय मंत्री जवाब दे दें।

Shri Sonavane *rose*—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस और नहीं। He had made his point.

Shri Sonavane: No reply has come forth.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister cannot be expected to answer each and every point.

Shri Sonavane: Those are very important questions pertaining to the constitutional rights of the Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly he will give consideration, but every point could not be dealt with. The hon. Member should appreciate that. If every hon. Member expects that every point that he has made must be answered by the hon. Minister then even in four hours it would not be possible. At least 60 hon. Members have spoken. How can he answer each and every point? He has taken the main points for reply. He will consider the other points also.

Shri Sonavane: On trivial points a lot of time was wasted by the Opposition.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be trivial for them.

Shri Sonavane: I would submit that on these points some answer needs to be forthcoming from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Would he please resume his seat now? The hon. Minister.

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishanganj): May I ask one question?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी तो आपको कैसे दे सकता हूं ? आप तो उनके बाद खड़े हुये हैं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक मिसेज रेणु चक्रवर्ती का...

Shri Vasudavan Nair: In English,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी में पूछा है उनको अंग्रेजी में कहिये और जिन्होंने हिन्दी में पूछा है उनको हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I thought, I should say a few words in Hindi.

As regards the question of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty it is a very wide and broad question and I cannot answer it immediately. But, as I said in my speech, there are States and States and conditions differ in different States. I made it quite clear that the position of West Bengal and Assam was somewhat different as compared to others and it is obvious, if the hon. Member will see from what is happening in other States where releases are being made so quickly. Some of the Chief Ministers who met me said that within a few days probably they would be releasing other persons. So, the matter is being tackled, but to say that a general policy decision should be taken, it would indeed be difficult. However, it is true that we, that is, the Government of India decided that some action on these lines should be taken. But as to who should be detained and for how long was naturally left entirely to the State Governments. The Centre could not do it; so we had to leave it to their discretion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the decision of the Centre?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The decision is that against those members of the Communist Party who hold, if I might say so, pro-China views or who do not agree with the official line of the Communist Party, that is, the resolution of the National Council, if the State Governments consider it necessary, they may take action under the Defence of India Rules. That was our general policy.

Shri Daji: If the detenus give in writing that they agree with the official policy will it satisfy you?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is to be left to the State Governments. Some of the State Governments have actually released those detenus who have said something, not in the form of a regular statement, and if the State Governments have felt satisfied that they do not agree with the so-called leftist wing or views, they have taken action; they have released them or have given them other necessary facilities.

As regards Shri Trivedi....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that you do not take the responsibility for this very important decision, in protest we walk out.

15.15 hrs.

(At this stage Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and some other hon. Members left the House).

Mr. Speaker: He might answer other questions.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As regards the raising of the retirement age from 55 to 58, I can quite appreciate what Shri Trivedi has said. Of course, the Government decision is that when an officer is about to reach the age of 55 his record of work etc. will be looked into or examined and if he is medically fit and there is nothing against his work, he will be given extensions, that is, he might continue till the age of 58. However, I have already advised the Home Secretary that a sword should not hang over him all the time and if once he gets the extension, at least, for one year there should be no constant irritation for him; let him work with confidence and in peace. So we will certainly see to it that officers who get extension do not smart under any special difficulty or any kind of harassment.

As regards the Backward Classes Commission Report and discussion on

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

that, I am not quite sure. I would request the hon. Member to allow me to look into the matter again. This was decided a few years ago and I remember the Government, not only the Home Ministry, took a certain decision. But if you will permit me, I shall look into it and then tell him what the position is and whether it should be placed on the Table or not. I remember that certain decisions were taken some time back. I am not posted with it; I do not know what exactly it is. I shall look into it and either I can inform you as to what position is and the hon. Member could be informed, or I can let him know what the exact position is, as you think proper.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कमेटी की तो ठीक बात है कि बतलायेंगे लेकिन फिलहाल क्या उस पर चर्चा चलाने का इरादा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पहले हम ख लें कि उसका क्या फैसला हुआ फिर उसके मुताबिक हम करेंगे ।

Shri Muzaffar Husain said something about Bakr-Id holiday. It is a holiday.

जहां तक छुट्टियों की बात है यह बात सही है कि हमारे यहां सब धर्म वालों की छुट्टियां इधर काफी घटाई गई है । हिन्दुओं की तो बहुत ज्यादा घटाई गई है । हम ने ऐसा रक्खा है कि जिस मजहब का खास कोई त्यौहार हो और उस मजहब वाले अगर चाहें तो वह उस दिन छुट्टी ले सकते हैं । अगर कोई जैन हो और जैनियों का कोई त्योहार पड़ता हो और वह चाहे तो उस दिन रैस्क्टिेड हौलिडे ले सकता है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Jains do not have a full-fledged holiday so far.

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसेन : में बहुत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि हम लोगों के ५–६ त्योहार ऐसे पड़ते है जोकि हमारे अपने मजहब में बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत रखते है । बकराईद, मुहर्रम, रबीउल अव्वल, रजब, शब्बरात और ईद, यह छै त्योहार हमारे ऐसे है जिन के लिये कि आम सरकारी छुट्टी होनी चाहिये । जहां यह में अपने मजहब के लिये कहता हूं वहां मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जो त्योहार दूसरे मजहब वालों के लिये जरूरी और अहमियत रखते हों उनकी भी आप छुट्टी बरकरार रक्खें । ऐसी छुट्टियां जोकि इतनी जरूरी न हों और इतनी अहमयित न रखती हों उनको अगर आप घटा भी दें तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं करेगा ।

श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री : मैं और ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । में तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कायदे के मुताबिक कुछ छुट्टियां क्लोज्ड हौलिडेज की शक्ल में रक्खी गई है और कुछ रैस्ट्रिक्टेड रक्खी हैं और यह इन्तजाम सभी धर्म वालों के लिये लागू होता हैं । लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य इस पर भी और कुछ समझना चाहेंगे तो में उन्हें समझाने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about my point? He has not answered that. Is he unwilling or unable to do that? It is an important issue, in your judgment also, I am sure, because it concerns the privilege of the House.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would only like to say that Shri Kamath had taken up that question with the hon. Prime Minister. He has received a reply also from him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was unsatisfactory. That is why I raised it here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: For him to expect me to say something on that would rather be difficult and embarrassing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does the hon. Home Minister agree with the hon. Prime Minister that the Cabinet Secretary in doing what he did not commit even an impropriety? Does he agree with the Prime Minister? I am sorry, if he does.

Shri Ranga: How dare he disagree with him?

Mr. Speaker: He should not be asked to comment on what the Prime Minister had written to him.

Now, am I required to put any cut motions separately to the vote of the House? No. So, I shall put all the cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*].

DEMAND NO. 50—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 52—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 54—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,81,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 55—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 56—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 57—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 58—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,21,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 59—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 61—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 62—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 63—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINIDIVE ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 101 to 105 and 144 to 146 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation for which 4 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 101—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 102—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,62,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 103—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 104—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,69,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 145—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,22,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,32,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

An Hon. Member: He is here again.

Mr. Speaker: He is back just in time.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is a different demand for grants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry is in charge of three important departments: Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. I would take up first the question of Rehabilitation. The papers given to us begin by saying that the work of rehabilitation of the refugees from West Pakistan is complete and in the case of East Pakistan refugees, only some residuary problems remain. This is a very unfortunate statement emanating from the Government of India. In fact, we should examine the nature and the volume of the residuary problems. I have no time to go into details of the problems, but I would simply indicate a few points in order to show the enormity of the so-called residuary problems.

Firstly, there is the question of 8000 families squatting in private houses who are covered by the competent authorities. In that case, they have to pay compensation and consideration to the extent of, on an average, Rs. 3,000, whereas the benefit that they will get would be to the tune of Rs. 2,400, on an average, which means quite a large number of them will not be able to pay the compensation and will have to quit.

Secondly, there are nearly 8,000 families, squatters, who are occupying empty huts or something like that. Their number is 8000. These figures have come out in the recent debate in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. There is no provision to rehabilitate them in any way.

Thirdly, there are a large number of refugees, nearly 1000 families, who are residing on the streets and pavements of cities and towns of West Bengal. They are a serious problem for the whole State of West Bengal. The Government of India refuses to give any rehabilitation to them, even to send them to Dandakaranaya for which they are prepared. There are thousands of grown-up inmates of the PL camps. There is no provision for the rehabilitation of these grown-up inmates.

Then, as you know, there are 147 squatters' colonies. Out of them, according to the Government of India, according to this Ministry, 133 colonies have been regularised, but that too only partially. Land has not been given to all the refugees there also. There also is the question of paying compensation by those people living in the squatters' colonies. If these things were done earlier, the result would have been that the amount of compensation would have been less and most of the refugees would have been able to pay this compensation. Because the Government of India did

not pay the necessary sum in time, did not pay attention to these things, this compensation amount accrued so much so that today the refugees are not in a position to pay the compensation and get the benefit. That this money was not sanctioned in time was also referred to by my hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray last year in the course of the debate. She was Minister for Refugee Rehabilitation in West Bengal. Last year she said that Refugee Rehabilitation in West Bengal Government in time and so, as a result of this, thousands and thousands of families are suffering due to the negligence, lack of foresight and the lack of sympathy on the part of the Government of India.

We have also seen the refugee township schemes. The schemes are made, but they are ultimately abandoned. The agricultural settlement schemes, like, Herobhanga and Kellegehai also ultimately flopped. Then, the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation report that we have got says about Bon Hooghly and Bihala schemes. I come from West Bengal. I had been a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for ten years. I know what is happening there. In fact, it is for the Government to admit that it is not making any headway at all. The position in a nutshell is this. In the case of thousands of people who had entered into *bainanama* agreement, entered into contracts with landlords, those *bainanama* contracts lapsed. Some people got land purchase loans but did not get house building loans! Such is the sorry state of affairs today in West Bengal as a result of which not only the refugees are suffering but also the whole State of West Bengal is suffering. We are responsible for this. We do not want to be uncharitable to the hon. Minister. But I say, there was lack of sympathy, lack of foresight, lack of proper management in the whole department during the last few years. As a result of that, ultimately a few years back there was a veritable war between the hon. Minister, Mr. Khanna and the West Bengal Government which was reflected in a special debate that took place in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Each one wanted to apportion the blame to the other.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I was not there; you were there.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You were not there, but you sent chits, memoranda, etc. to all the Members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. But I do not hold any brief for anybody. I say, this is the state of affairs that is still continuing in West Bengal and you cannot call it as a residuary problem. This is my point. This is my only point. I do not want to blame anybody. But there has been lack of sympathy, lack of foresight and reasoning and I am sure it will be borne out by one of the former Ministers of the West Bengal Government who was the Refugee Rehabilitation Minister. I know it that she will bear me out, because she was also there, when I was a Member. Therefore, I say that it should not be treated as a residuary problem.

The second point that I want to make is about the Dandakaranya project. The whole project was started with fanfare. About one and a half years back or two years back, the camps were closed, and pressure was brought to bear upon the inmates of the camps to go to Dandakaranya when the whole programme itself was not set and when the scheme was also only in the offing. Then, what happened? Everybody knew what happened inside the Dandakaranya Authority, in those days; there were quarrels, squabbles, and factions, and the whole thing was a hot-bed of corruption and inefficiency also. Instead of doing heart-searching, the refugees were blamed and the Communist Party was blamed. The leftists in West Bengal were blamed.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Rightly.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Quite wrongly.

Later on, it has been found, and it is quite evident now, that those refugees, those ex-inmates of the camps are prepared to go. Why? It is because the whole administration has been changed, and there has been a reorganisation of the whole thing, and an able and efficient gentleman has been put in charge of the whole thing as chairman. Even then, when the refugees were ready in West Bengal, —it has been the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that there were 1500 refugees who were prepared to go—because the arrangement had not been made properly, they had to be kept outside. Even their annual reports have admitted, and our Ministers also have admitted that people have had to be taken to the work-site camps and kept there for months together. This is a very sorry state of affairs.

Then, from the reports that we have got, we learn that only 102 villages have been set up, and these villages are far-flung, and they are situated at distances of fifty or a hundred miles from each other. Can any society, any social life and any community life develop with a village here and a village there fifty or hundred miles apart?

Shri P. S. Naskar: That is not so.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The land is poor; that is also admitted. And the amount of land given is about seven acres or so. The loans given should increase, and the amount of land given to the refugees also should increase. Even today, the report says that the water supply is not proper and is not adequate. With regard to the hospitals, the report says that the hospital arrangement has not been adequately made.

With regard to the schools also, what is the position? The number of middle schools is 3, and the number of adult schools is 22. I do not want to go into these figures.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What about primary schools?

Dr. Ranen Sen: So, the number of schools should certainly increase. But apart from that there is also this question as to what the medium of instruction should be. You are sending East Bengal refugees there. So, Bengali should be the medium of instruction. If the refugee question is Shri Mehr Chand Khanna's first love, then he should also realise that there should be a proper social life, and there should be a proper integration of these families who go there, so that they also feel that there is a new sort of society which they have to build up. There should be educational facilities, hospital facilities and so on.

Therefore, I say, in all humility, that there are still many things to be done in regard to the Dandakaranya project. I hope that our Minister here will tackle the whole thing very sympathetically and create such a situation and such a climate there which will make more and more refugees go there.

In this respect I want to pin-point particularly the question of the Sealdah refugees. One thousand families are there. It is said that once, about four or five years back, they deserted certain camps in West Bengal or outside West Bengal. It is also admitted in the reports, for example, in the Report of the Estimates Committee for 1958-59, that the refugees were sent there without any proper arrangement being made; they were kept there for years together in the camps, as a result of which they deserted. Therefore, this is a matter which the hon. Minister should take special note of.

Then, I come to the question of the poor condition of housing. Since the time at my disposal is very short,

I have just to touch certain points. It is known and it is admitted on all hands, and also from the National Sample Survey of 1954 and 1957, we know, that there is a shortage of five million homes in the urban sector in India and 28 million houses in the rural sector. In this respect, I must say that the performance has been very poor. If we look into the figures, we see that firstly, during the last ten or twelve years, I think, since 1952 when this subsidised industrial housing scheme and other things were started, the targets have been set low, and even now, in the third year of the Third Five Year Plan, we have not been able to reach up to the target. In the First Five Year Plan, 63 per cent only of the money allotted was spent, and in the Second Five Year Plan, 84 per cent of the money was spent. Even the amount of money that is allotted has not been spent. This is the unfortunate part of the whole thing.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Then, there is the slum clearance and improvement scheme. I come from Calcutta, and all the people who come from West Bengal will bear me out when I say that nearly six to seven lakhs of people live in the slums in the city of Calcutta. Calcutta has become the hot-bed of insanitary conditions, as a result of the bastis or slums mostly. The Slum Clearance Act is there in West Bengal, and as a result of that, certain slums are cleared, not improved but cleared; that is, the people are evicted completely, and the houses are broken. For the new houses that are being set up, the new tenement buildings, the rents are abnormally high, too high for these people. At best, these slum people can pay only about Rs. 10 to 15. The Deputy Minister himself knows that they are proprietors of a number of slums in Calcutta. From a room built under the slum clearance scheme, one has to pay a rent of Rs. 31 per month. If my hon. friend wants, he can go and visit the CIT buildings in the Maniktala area. I myself have seen it. How can a worker with a small family who draws Rs. 80 to 100 a month pay Rs. 20 or 30 as rent? It is commonsense to see that he cannot afford it. This is the position in regard to the subsidised industrial housing scheme. Then, take the question of the low income group housing. That is still worse. If you consider the middle income housing, that is the worst of all. I am not dealing with the question of village housing. Practically nothing has been done in regard to that at all so far. So, I need not deal with that question. Such is the condition of housing in all parts of India.

Compared to this year, it seems that last year's revised estimates were better; last year's revised estimates, that is, for 1962-63 for subsidised industrial housing scheme were Rs. 578.27 lakhs; this year, the figures would come to Rs. 268.30 lakhs, which is less than half of the previous year's estimates. So, in these appalling conditions, the situation in regard to housing will become worse still. But, I find from the report that nine buildings are being built, huge palatial buildings are being built in Delhi at a cost of nearly Rs. 9 crores. Where is the need for palatial buildings? Half this amount would suffice for nine big buildings, but not such palatial buildings, and a certain amount of economy can be effected thereby and the money saved thereby can be diverted to the subsidised industrial housing scheme. It may be a matter of lough for our Minister, but it is not a matter of lough for the people who live on the pavements of Delhi.

The third point that I want to stress is with regard to certain employees. I am sorry to say that I have only to touch these points very briefly, because my time is short. Certain offices are being shifted from Delhi, about 19 offices; out of them, 14 offices are partly being transferred or shifted. As a result of that, more than 1000 people are involved, and they will be uprooted by being shifted outside. Further, Government will not save

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

any money out of this. These offices will be located somewhere else. Certain departments are being transferred, not the whole office. Therefore, I would request the Minister to look into the case of these 1,000 people who are being, so to say, uprooted.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I do not build those buildings, more will have to go.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I say, build huge buildings, but not palatial buildings, not those decorated buildings.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Dr. Ranen Sen: According to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, work-charged staff of the CPWD have been put on par with regular staff in all matters except leave and holiday. But even now, they are not getting those benefits. In some of the divisions like the Electrical Division, No. 6 of CHS, cards had been issued as late as March 1963. But deductions of contributions had started since January 1963.

I have made these points about refugee rehabilitation, about the poor employees and other matters. I hope the hon. Minister will give consideration to these points.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shiv Charan Gupta. Ten minutes each.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I was to have 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He. Not for you. Leaders of parties are allowed that.

Shri A. C. Guha: It should be at least 15 minutes.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted is 4 hours. Both the Ministers have to take part.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let one of them only take part.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know how they are going to adjust between themselves. How long would the Ministers like to take?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The time allotted was 4 hours. We started at 3.23 p.m. So it will be carried over to day after tomorrow. I will reply to the debate day after tomorrow. I would take between 45 minutes and one hour.

Mr. Chairman: Between the two Ministers they would take one hour.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Very well.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may be left his own choice.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I welcome the move of the Ministry to transfer offices from Delhi. They have already transferred some offices and have made available about 1.58 lakh square feet of office accommodation for other important offices. This action of the Ministry deserves particular mention because this matter has been under consideration of Government for the last many years. It is only now that the Ministry have taken a bold and courageous stand; this has resulted in easing the office accommodation problem in Delhi; this has also eased to some extent the residential accommodation problem.

This Ministry is charged with the responsibility for land acquisition and development. The purpose of this scheme—which the Government has proposed to enforce in the whole country, and there is particular mention of this work in the Third Plan—is to check speculative tendencies in land prices, stabilise land prices,

rationalise urban development and promote self-sufficient composite colonies. But I regret to point out that while the Ministry has been charged with this particular job, the Ministry of Health continues to deal with the town planning part of it. I cannot understand by any stretch of imagination how the town planning part should be handled by the Health Ministry and the other part—land development—should be entrusted to this Ministry because, in my view, this is likely to create confusion and the work of Government is likely to be impeded and the objects set out in the Third Plan likely to be frustrated.

If we look at the housing problem facing the country at present, what do we see? It has been said that because of emergency, the allocations to this Ministry have been reduced. I do not dispute the fact that in a national emergency there are other important matters which should first be attended by the Government. At same time I feel that Government should not create a psychology in the country or an impression in the country that for all the housing needs of the country, Government will make necessary arrangements. If we look at the figure of 1961-62, it will be observed that only about 39,972 units had been constructed under the various schemes which the Ministry introduced, that is, subsidised industrial housing, slum clearance, low-income group housing, middle income group housing, village housing and plantation labour housing. Government spent about Rs. 24 crores on this work. But in relation to the general requirements of the country, it will be observed that 40,000 units are hardly sufficient to meet the increasing housing demand in the country.

In this connection, I want to mention one more fact Due to industrialisation, urbanisation is taking place. Unless our scheme is reoriented, it is not possible to check haphazard growth of these new towns It is likely to result in slums and create other problems. Therefore, it is desirable that something is done in this regard and some definite policy evolved keeping in view the financial limitations the country is facing at present.

As far as Delhi is concerned, the requirement of central government employees is about 1,03,991 units. Against that, so far 35,220 units have been constructed. There is a backlog of about 68,901 units. As against that, in 1962-63, the Ministry has constructed 4,192 units. So it will be seen that so far as the central government employees' requirements are concerned, there is no possibility of meeting them in the immediate future. This is adding to our problems here.

Again, in 1960-61, it was estimated that in Delhi there was a backlog of housing requirements of about 1 lakh units. It was estimated that every year we would need about 20,000 units. So now there is a backlong of 1,40,000 units. Against this, I wonder if any substantial progress has been made.

You will be surprised to see that though slum clearance was envisaged in 1937, so far only 6,019 units have been constructed under this scheme. We took up the Jhuggi-Jhompri scheme; under this only 3,316 units have been allotted upto 28-2-63 against a requirement of 50,000 units. So there is such a great backlog that unless something is definitely done about it, we will be in a very bad position. The conditions in Delhi will become worse.

There have been complaints of unauthorised construction in Delhi, and a lot of problems have been attributed to it, and that rightly too, but if we want to check unauthorised constructions, we have to find an answer to the various requirements of the people, because, when there is an influx of population in Delhi every year and we are not in a position to provide 20,000 housing units that are required for them, how do we ex-

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

pect that people will remain in the open in the sun and expose their families to all sorts of vicissitudes of nature. Therefore, in the circumstances, it is desirable that we do something.

The present position in Delhi is that no plot has been transferred to the people so far. No houses have been built for the low income group people and given on rent excepting under the slum dwellers and industrial workers' housing scheme.

If we look at the rent in the Capital, we find that in Darya Ganj, which is not supposed to be a very highly developed locality as compared to Jor Bagh or Golf Links, the rent of a four room flat is Rs. 400 per month. On page 2 of the Report, the Ministry itself has said:

> "Office accommodation cannot easily be had for hire and when available the rent is high—about Rs. 100 per month for 100 sq. ft. or Rs. 12 per annum per sq. ft.—while the cost of construction per squire foot of usable office space in multistoreyed buildings is about Rs. 45. The construction cost is thus even less than four years' rent."

From this we can understand what the conditions in Delhi are. Unless the various agencies, the Government of India, the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Administration and the Corporation, which are now working separately, are merged into one organisation, which may be called the Housing Corporation, and given adequate powers to acquire land, financial assistance from the Government or LIC, powers to raise loans from the market etc., to develop lands and allot them to needy persons, to construct houses, to assess requirements of building materials and to plan procurement, to assess requirements of sanitary fittings and pipes etc., for development and make arrangements to procure them, I do not think the housing problem of Delhi will be solved.

I support the Demands, and I request the Government to consider this problem. If Government wants that there should be planned development of Delhi, that the plan over which they have spent Rs. 1 crore should succeed in Delhi, than some definite move should be made to solve this problem. Otherwise, all the plans will be frustrated.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: According to intimation since received from Members, there are four cut motions desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, which may please be moved.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I beg to move:

> (i) "That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[In respect of the work-charged staff of the Central Public Works Department failure to (a) maintain service rolls in the Divisional offices, (b) give preference to retrenched malis for appointment in the horticultural Directorate, (c) refix the pay of wiremen, linemen, etc. with effect from 1-1-1947, (d) appoint Departmental promotion Committee for Air Conditioning Divisions in Delhi, (e) re-confirm w.e.f. 1-4-1958 those already confirmed in 1946 and 1953, (f), supply expeditiously C.H.S. cards in Electrical Division No. VI, (g) supply W.C.P.F. Pass Books to Delhi State Division No. III, (h) allot quarters from the general pool, (i) confirm staff transferred to the regular establishment, (j) rectify the service rolls, and (k) maintain proper accounts of the W.C.P. Funds and G.P. Funds. (2)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*In respect of the staff of the Government of India Press, New Delhi need for (a) allotment of quarters in the Minto Road Area, (b) allotment of quarters from the Press pool instead of general pool to the Photo Litho Wing staff, (c) removal of anomalies in the scales of pay of compositors, proof pressmen, impositors and distributors, (d) revision of scale of pay of offset machine operators, (e) restoration of the old working hours of Photo Litho Wing, (f) avenue of promotion of proof pressmen, (g) change of designation of mono caster attendants and (h) appointment of Expert Committee to remove the anomalies in the scales of pay* (3)].

(iii) "That the Demand under the head Expenditure on displaced persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) *Failure to settle East Bengal refugees living in West Bengal, and (ii) failure of the Dandakaranya Project.* (4)].

(iv) "That the Demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure of the Housing Schemes* (6)]

These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri A. P. Jain.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would humbly request you to extend the time. Ten minutes would be quite inadequate for any Member to deal with it.

Mr. Chairman: We may find there are not so many speakers.

श्री कछवाय : श्रीमान् दस मिनट का टाइम कम है । पन्द्रह मिनट दिये जायें ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Let there be fewer speeches, but it should not be curtailed.

Mr. Chairman: That has been observed in almost all the Ministries. The point is this, this rule has been observed on almost all the debates on these Budget Grants.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No. The House is not prepared to consider such a thing. You can take the view of the House. If it is very long, you can cut down the speech.

Mr. Chairman: If the House wants to sit for a longer time than allotted, it can be allowed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Whatever it is, you cannot cut down the time.

Mr. Chairman: It is not in my power to meddle with the time-table schedule of this whole discussion. I cannot ask the House to sit till 8 O'Clock in the night. It is not my purpose here. Let there be a little resilience. Let there not be repetition of arguments, because a number of people from the same State are speaking where the problems are acute. It is for Members to adjust themselves. I cannot tell a Member that he is repeating.

Shri Tyagi: In the old Central Assembly, where you had enough experience, there was a rule that arguments were never allowed to be repeated, with the result that people could not make long speeches. I think that might be enforced in our House.

Mr. Chairman: It becomes a matter of opinion whether a gentleman is repeating his arguments or not. It must be left to the hon. Members. Points covered by other Members may not be repeated again by Members. There must be a sort of understanding.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Repetition has its value. It means that

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

the particular point has the support of so many Members.

Mr. Chairman: Repetition can be allowed if it does not become stale.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will preface my remarks by a story from Hemmingway. There was a tramp in one of the cities of North America, Washington, who had no house, and who used to live in streets. Winter there is very severe. In the summer he used to sleep on the pavement, just as hundreds of thousands of people here do in this metropolis of Delhi, but before the winter, that is about the Fall, he used to commit a crime and go to jail, so that he might enjoy the comforts and the warmth of the jail during the winter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do not preach that here.

Shri A. P. Jain: In one particular year, when the Fall came, he first went to a restaurant. His clothes had holes, they were torn. He covered them with the napkin, so that the bearer might not detect them, ate a good meal, and afterwards when the bill came, he said he had no money and asked them to call the police. The restaurant man thought that it would be better to give him a thrashing, and he gave him a good thrashing instead of calling the police.

Shri Tyagi: Bad luck!

Shri A. P. Jain: He was thrown out. He moved forward a little. There was a lady who was going with an umbrella. This man snatched the umbrella, but that lady said: Sorry, Sir, I took it by mistake.

He proceeded further. He took a big stone and hit it against a window pane. Some people saw it and ran after him. Now, there was a man who was trying to catch a bus. They thought that he had thrown the stone, and instead of this man, they caught the other man.

He became disappointed. All his three attempts had failed. There was prayer going on in the Church. He stood outside and said: "Oh God, I have committed three crimes to find a shelter during the winter. Thou has not given me. Now I pray you to give me. I am standing before the Church." Then, a police man came there. He said: "This man is drunk and is creating a nuisance on the road." He caught him and he went to jail.

Shri A. C. Guha: God at last intervened in his favour!

Shri A. P. Jain: My hon. friend the Minister has done one good thing. Of all the buildings that he has made in the metropolitan city of Delhi, the Delhi Jail is the best. I wonder why a certain industrialist gave the sadistic pleasure to the cameraman of the *Blitz* by being photographed in the Irwin Hospital rather than enjoying the comforts of the jail. The hon. Minister has failed to provide houses to tramps of Delhi, but he is an expert at building jails. He must build a few jails so that the houseless tramps of Delhi may not have to sleep on the roadside during the cold winters.

I had the honour of having the hon. Minister as my Adviser when we were both working in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member is getting reminiscent.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir. I remember those days when he would very earnestly and sincerely come to me and say: reduce the cost of the land to the refugee; we want a system of no-profit, no-loss. It was due to his efforts that we could sell land in this beautiful city of Delhi at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard.

The other day when the hon. Minister was answering certain questions, I rubbed my eyes. I wonder whether it is the same Mehr Chand Khanna

who used to advise me.... (*An Hon. Member*: No, someone else). In reply to a question about the land prices, he said that some plots had been sold recently in the Diplomatic Enclave and in Jor Bagh and I put a supplementary: is it not a fact that the prices charged for these plots are unconscionably high and the Government have made excessive profits? No, he said, that was the market price. What was the price? On the 19th February, 1963 and not in 2063, 22 plots were sold in the Diplomatic Enclave having a total area of 5800 sq. yards at an average price of Rs. 400 per square yard. The highest was Rs. 600 and the lowest Rs. 200 per sq. yard. On the 21st February, 21 plots were sold in Jor Bagh, the highest price being Rs. 325 and the lowest price, being Rs. 164 per sq. yard. The hon. Minister thinks that there is no profiteering in this. What is the definition of profiteering? How much is the input and what did you get for it? He knows it; I know it. The price of land including the development cost comes to Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per sq. yard in the Diplomatic Enclave and Jor Bagh. About ten years ago developed plots in Jor Bagh were sold at Rs. 20-25 per sq. yard. He thinks today that Rs. 300 is not an excessive price. That is surprising to me.

16 hrs.

The point is: why is this rise in price of land and high rentals in the town of Delhi? I say that the responsibility is squarely that of the Government, 8 or 9 years ago 54,000 acres of land.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 34,000.

Shri A. P. Jain: No. 54,000 acres of land; please check it up. They were frozen under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. The Minister would say that a notification under section 4 of the said Act does not forbid the owner from transferring the land. That is the legal position. What is the actual position? As soon you issue a notification, you get a right to acquire that land on the prices prevailing on the day when the notification was issued. Am I a fool to buy that land and then give it to you at the rate which prevailed in 1951?

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Minister knows that still he is paying Rs. 2 per square yard for acquiring the land in a popular locality like Lajpatnagar where land prices would now be about Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 per sq. yard. 54,000 acres mean 80 or 90 sq. miles. That is enough land to inhabit another town of the size of Delhi. Because the Government have frozen the land but have not developed the plots or sold those plots to the people, there is the difficulty. Since the 23rd of March 1961 when Government announced its policy of developing plots and selling them to the people, no plots have been sold except these 43. Government has created absolute paucity of land. My hon. friend who preceded me, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta said that Delhi needs 20,000 houses per year. The population of Delhi is increasing at the rate of a lakh per year which means 20-25 thousand more houses per year. Replying to a question about the proportion of unfulfilled demand of housing for Government servants, the Minister had said that it would be about 60-70 per cent. One can easily find a grave in Delhi but not a living house. I would not have spoken so frankly or so hard but for the fact that the housing policy of the Government in Delhi is completely wrong; it is the Government which is responsible for creating an artificial scarcity. Some figures of men arrested under the D.I.R. were given by the Home Minister this morning; I am sure that it does not apply to the excessive profiteering by the Government departments. Why do you add to the difficulties of the people. An average middle-class or higher middle-class man cannot afford to build a house in Delhi; the land prices have gone unconscionably high. That is due to the

[Shri A. P. Jain].

wrong policy of the Government. The Minister should take it up to the Cabinet. I know he alone cannot handle it. It is the Ministry of Home Affairs which is intimately connected with this matter. Unfortunately some of the answers which I got from the Home Minister were lacking in foresight and liberality which is generally part of his character. He did not feel as if his Ministry and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply were responsible for this scarcity. He says there is a master-plan and before it is implemented, certain other State Governments were to be consulted: U.P. and Punjab; therefore there is delay. There are four primary necessities of a human being: sex, food, cloth and housing.

Shri Tyagi: Talk about every one of them.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sex is not the function of the House..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: On the first matter, I was never your adviser.

Shri Tyagi: The Minister is not in charge of it, I believe.

Shri A. P. Jain: Housing has generally precedence over clothing. You find large numbers of primitive people who remain naked, but dig holes to save themselves from the inclemencies of weather. Such is the importance of housing. He is depriving, through a wrong policy, the people of Delhi and the people of India, of a prime necessity. I hope he will think about it and revise his policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh. Only four hours is the time allotted for these Demands. I would appeal to hon. Members to impose a self-restriction on themselves. Ten minutes each.

श्री कछवाय : पंद्रह मिनट दिये जायें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग ७८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना खर्च करते है । इस रुपये को बचा कर अगर गरीब लोगों की झौंपड़ियों के लिये लगाया जाये, तो हम पांच हजार झौंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों को रोजाना बसा सकते है । तीन करोड़ रुपये हम स्टाफ पर खर्च करते हैं और लगभग १८० लाख रुपये सालाना हम रिपेयर्ज पर खर्च करते है । हम देखते है कि मकानात गन्दे और कमजोर बनाये जाते है । हम अपनी आंखों से देखते है कि मकानात आज बनते है और एक महीने बाद कमजोर होने और गिरने शुरू हो जाते है । अगर ये १८० लाख रुपये बचा कर झौंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों के लिये लगाये जायें, तो पांच हजार आदमियों को हम रोजाना बसा सकते है । १९५८ में हमारे यशस्वी मंत्री जी ने झौंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों से यह वादा किया था कि जहां पर जिसकी झौंपड़ी-झुग्गी है, उसको एक हजार रुपया दिया जायगा, ५०० रुपये लोन दिया जायगा और ५०० रुपये सबसिडी दी जायगी, और किसी को हटाया नहीं जायगा । लेकिन आज यह हालत है कि उन लोगों पर ज्यादतियां की जाती हैं और हजारों आदमी होमलैस किये जाते है, जिन के लिये शैल्टर नहीं है । जो सरकार शैल्टर न दे सके, वह सरकार कहलाने की अधिकारी नहीं है ।

आज पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का हाल यह है कि लोगों ने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को प्लंडर विदाउट डैंजर कहना शुरू कर दिया है, यानी कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है, चाहे जैसे लूट-मार करते जाओ । आज सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि गरीब आदमी कितने तंग हैं और उनको राहत पहुंचाना आज

सरकार का पहला काम है। यह मसला हल हो सकता है। में यह नहीं मानता हूं कि हमारे लिये कोई अलग सांचा था। में यह नहीं मानता हूं कि भगवान के दरबार में हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिये कोई अलग सांचा था। में यह नहीं मानता हूं कि भगवान ने जब अमरीका के लोग बनाये, तो उनको बहादुर और अक्लमंद बना दिया और इंडिया के लोगों को काठ के उल्लू और कमजोर बना दिया। इस दिक्कत को हम खुद पैदा किया है।

में रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब की कद्र करता हूं। जिस बहादुरी के साथ उन्होंने शरणार्थी समस्या को हल किया है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में अंकित रहेगी। हम लोग खैर-ख्वाह हैं। हम लोग मुखालिफ नहीं हैं। "मुखालिफ" लफ्ज इंग्लैंड का दिया हुआ है। हम रास्ता बताने वाले हैं।

दोस्त आं बाशद कि मुआयदे दोस्त

हम चो आईना रोबरू गोयद

अर्थात सच्चा मित्र वही है, जो कि अपने दोस्त के अवगुणों को शीशे की तरह साफ़ कर के सामने रख दे।

हमारी नीति में लिखा है:

पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः

अप्रियस्य तु पथयस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः।

सच्चा दोस्त वह है, जो कि अपने दोस्त नेक राह दिखाए, सिर्फ़ मीठी बातें न कहे।

ये दिक्कतें हल की जा सकती हैं। पांच हजार आदमी रोज बस सकते हैं। बड़े-बड़े महलों की आज जरूरत नहीं है। रशा ने इस दुनिया में स्फुटनिक-एज को ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है, लेकिन रशा में कभी तीन, चार या पांच-मंजिला मकान नहीं बनाए गए। उन्होंने देखा कि २८ करोड़ की हमारी गरीब आबादी छोटे मकानात बनाने से बस सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान में उल्टा हिसाब है। यहां पर एक-एक मिनिस्टर की कोठी ऐसी है, जिस में पांच पांच हजार आदमी बस सकते हैं। जब गांधी जी भंगी बस्ती में रह सकते थे, जब वह एक झोंपड़ी में रह सकते थे, जब वह एक लंगोटी बांध कर बकिंघम पैलेस में, गोल मेज कांफ्रेंस में, सम्मिलित हो सकते थे, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उन के अनुयायी, ये वजीर लोग, छोट छोटे मकानों में न रहें? जब बम्बई का एक मजदूर मिरजकर, बम्बई का मेयर बना, तो उस ने यह वादा किया कि जिस मकान में मैं मेयर बनने से पहले रहता था, उसी में मैं रहूंगा। लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टरों ने यह आदर्श नहीं अपनाया। जिस कोठी में पांच हजार आदमी बस सकते हैं, उस में अकेले एक मिनिस्टर रहते हैं। इस तरह से देश का भला कैसे हो सकता है?

जो सरकार प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकती, मैन्टेनेंस नहीं दे सकती, जिस सरकार के रहते हुए चार इंच भूमि भी नहीं मिल सकती, वह सरकार अपने आप को सरकार नहीं कह सकती है। उस को सरकार कहना सरकार नाम का उपहास करना है। यह तो बहुत छोटा सा काम है, जिस को करने के लिए बाहर के किसी एडवाइजर की जरूरत नहीं है। इस देश में खोसला साहब, विश्वेश्वरय्या साहब के बेटे, जो कि एच० एम० टी० में बैठे हुए हैं, प्रोफ़ेसर सिंह, कुंवर बलबीरसिंह और श्री घनानन्द पांडे, रुड़की युनिवर्सिटी जिन्होंने रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चला कर दिखाया था, जैसे इंजीनियर बैठे हुए हैं। सरकार उन को बुला कर एक कमेटी बिठाए और उन से परामर्श ले। आज लाखों आदमी घर से बेघर फिरते हैं, एक शहर में लाखों आदमी सड़कों पर चिपट कर रातें काटते हैं, यह सरकार के लिए सब से बड़ा अभिशाप है। क्या सरकार समझती है कि उन लोगों में कोई देशभक्ति

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जाग सकती है या पेट्रियाटिज्म पैदा हो सकती है ?

बुभुक्षितैः व्याकरणं न भुज्यते
पिपासितैः काव्य रसो न पीयते ।

अर्थात भूखे लोग व्याकरण नहीं खा सकते और प्यासों की प्यास काव्य रस से नहीं बुझ सकती। ऐसा कभी भी नहीं हो सकता है कि भूखे, शैल्टरलैस और होमलैस लोगों में देशभक्ति पैदा हो जाए ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब, माननीय श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना ने जिस बहादुरी के साथ काम किया है, वह बहादुरी हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में अंकित रहेगी । उन्होंने शरणार्थी समस्या को सुलझा कर दिखाया है । दण्डकारण्य के मामले में हजारों लाखों मुखालिफों ने यह कोशिश की कि यह मिनिस्टर फ़ेल हो जाए। वह फ़ेल नहीं हुए । वह अपनी बहादुरी और बेमिसाल अक्लमंदी से आगे बढ़े । लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से सरकार चल रही है, उस तरह से वह आगे नहीं चल सकेगी । जिस सरकार के नीचे लाखों आदमी एक शहर में होमलैस हों, वह सरकार आगे नहीं चल सकेगी ।

मैं अपने मुताल्लिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क के लाखों आदमियों के नुमायंदे साउथ ऐवेन्यू के जिस मकान में रहते हैं, उस मकान में पानी नहीं है । जिस साउथ ऐवेन्यू में एम० पीज० रहते हैं, वहां पर सवेरे-शाम थोड़ा पानी आ जाता है, लेकिन दोपहर और रात को पानी नहीं मिलता है । जिन को ला मेकर्ज, कांस्टीटयूशन के गार्डयन्ज और विध के निर्माता कहा जाता है, उन के घरों में पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है, दूध की बात तो दरकिनार रही । जिस देश में दूध-घी के दरया बहते थे, उस देश के ला-मेकर्ज पानी के लिए तरस गए हैं । जो व्यक्ति लाखों आदमियों का नुमायंदा है, उस के पास बीस, पचास, सौ आदमी आते हैं, लेकिन पानी नहीं मिलता है, एक मील तक पानी नहीं मिलता है । यह सरकार की इनएफ़िशेन्सी है और इस इन-एफ़िशेन्सी को दूर करना चाहिए ।

दिल्ली में झोंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों का मसला तो इसलिए हल नहीं होता है कि एक-एक आदमी के पास इतनी बड़ी बड़ी कोठी है, जिस में दस हजार आदमी बस सकते हैं, जिस में घुड़दौर हो सकती है, जिस में पोलो खेली जा सकती है, जिस में बागात लग सकते हैं । उन कोठियों को घटा कर गरीबों का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए । अगर दिल्ली में एक भी झोंपड़ी-झुग्गी वाला परेशान है, तो यह सरकार अपने आप को सरकार कहने की मुस्तहक़ नहीं है । जनता ऐसी सरकार को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी । छोटे लोगों को पहले बसाना चाहिए : अगर गांधी जी के आदर्श के अनुसार रहा जाये, तो ये लोग खुद ही यह मसला हल कर सकते हैं ।

जो लोन दिया जाता है, वह एप्लाई करने वाले के पास छः महीने के बाद पहुंचता है । छः महीने में तो सरकार मकान बना कर दे सकती है । अगर वह मकान बना कर दे, तो किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार और करप्शन नहीं हो सकता है । भ्रष्टाचार इसलिए होता है कि लोन के तौर पर जो एक हजार रुपये मजूर होते हैं, उन को देने के लिए बीस जगहें हैं और प्रार्थी को उन रुपयों को लेने के लिए बीस जगह जाना पड़ता है । इस के अलावा रुपया हैसियत के अगेंस्ट दिया जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि हैसियत के अगेंस्ट नहीं, बल्कि जरूरत के मुताबिक रुपया दिया जाना चाहिए । हैसियत के अगेंस्ट तो साहूकार भी दे सकता है, कोई भी दे सकता है । यह कोई ऐसी दिक्कत नहीं है, जिस को हल न किया जा सके ।

अगर यह काम इस सरकार के बस में नहीं है, तो एक बनिए का बेटा इस काम को कर सकता है। बनियों ने राज चलाएं हैं और बनिये राज चलायेंगे। अगर सरकार एक बनिये के बेटे को बुला कर उस के सुपुर्द यह काम करे, तो एक साल में वह इस मसले को हल कर देगा। हमारा काम तलवार चलाने का है, हमारा काम इन्तजाम करने का नहीं है। हमारा काम लड़ने का है, हमारा काम प्रबन्ध करने का नहीं है। अगर सरकार नाकारा है, तो वह किसी बनिए के बेटे को यह काम सौंप दे। एक शख्स यह सारा इन्तजाम कर सकता है।

अगर एक साल में यह इन्तजाम न हुआ, तो झोंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों का मसला इतना जबर्दस्त मसला मन जायगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोहराम मच जायगा और शोर-शराबा मच जायगा। जिस स्पिरिट के साथ माननीय रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने इलैक्शन लड़ा था और इलैक्शन के दौरान झोंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों को अपना भाई, मित्र और प्रेमी बनाया था और उन के साथ सीने से सीना मिलाया था, उसी स्पिरिट के साथ वह इस मसले को हल करें। जब झोंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों का मसला हल होगा, तो सारा राष्ट्र अपना प्रतिबिम्ब देखेगा और यह अनुभव करेगा कि जो मिनिस्टर झोंपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों के मसले को हल कर सकता है और लाखों शरणार्थियों और बेघरों को घर-बार दे सकता है, वाकई उस का यश अमर रहेगा।

हम हमेशा उन के खैर-ख्वाह हैं, हमेशा उन के हितैषी हैं। हम उन को गलत राय नहीं देंगे। जो लोग चिकनी-चुपड़ी बात करेंगे, उन को कोई जरूरत है। हम को कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हम को किसी परमिट, लाइसेंस या एजेन्सी की जरूरत नहीं है। हम लोग सिर्फ देश की सेवा करने आए हैं। इसलिए हम नेक राय देंगे। मेरा कहना है कि देहात में जा कर देखा जाए कि वहां पर कितने आदमी होमलैस हैं, कितने आदमी तड़पते हैं, कितने आदमी रातें बैठ-बैठ कर काटते हैं। सिर्फ दिल्ली शहर में पचास हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो दिसम्बर और जनवरी की बर्फीली रातों को बैठ-बैठ कर काटते हैं। देहात में आज भी चालीस फीसदी आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिन के रहने का कोई ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं है। उन के रहने का इन्तजाम करने के लिए एक योजना बनाई जाए। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की आपकी रिसपांसिबिलिटी है, अकेली दिल्ली शहर की नहीं है। मजदूरों की, किसानों की, गरीबों की, बेघरबार लोगों की, हैल्पलेस लोगों की जो जरूरियात हैं, उनका अगर आप इंतजाम करेंगे तो आपका राज्य फलेगा, फलेगा और अगर गरीब आदमी घर से बेघर रहेंगे तो वे कभी इंसान नहीं हो सकते हैं।

ये कानून बनाने वाले लोग जो हैं, इन बेचारों में ओरिजिनैलिटी कहां रह सकती है? उन्हें पानी राशन का मिलता है और दूध चार दिन का बासी मिलता है। अगर कहीं ऊपर ये रिफ्रैशमेंट के लिये चले जायें तो डालडा और कोटोजेम में बने हुए और सड़े हुए समोसे इनको खाने के लिये मिलते हैं। इनकी ओरिजिनैलिटी को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। आपको इन के लिये आवास का तथा दूसरे जो इंतजाम हैं, वे करने पड़ेंगे। ये भूखे नंगे नहीं हैं। लाखों की तादाद में जनता ने इनको चुन कर भेजा है। लाखों रुपया उसने इन पर खर्च किया है। आप पांच सौ किराया मांगेंगे तो वह भी जनता आप को दे देगी। लेकिन ये सड़ कर, घुट कर मर जायें, इसको वह बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। न इनके लिये पानी का इंतजाम है और न रहने का ठीक तरह से इंतजाम है। कहीं ये अपना आफिस कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही कहीं अपने प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी को बिठा सकते हैं। अगर यही इनकी स्थिति रही है तो ये यहां पर सिवाये गाली देने के और नुक्ताचीनी करने के कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आपको

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

इनसे कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजैशन लेना है, कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव लेने हैं तो आपको इनके पानी का इंतजाम करना होगा, मकान का इंतजाम करना होगा जो इनका लिविंग स्टेंडर्ड है, वह ऊंचा कर देना होगा। आज जो इनको मकान दिये गये हैं वह एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव के रहने लायक नहीं हैं, ला मेकर्ज के लायक नहीं हैं, कांस्टीट्यशनलिस्ट्स के लायक नहीं हैं। उन में बीस तीस आदमी एक जगह नहीं बैठ सकते हैं, घुट कर मर जाते हैं। सैकड़ों एम० पीज ऐसे हैं जोकि मकान की तंगी की वजह से, उनमें कम जगह होने की वजह से अपने परिवारों को यहां नहीं लाते हैं। उनका इंतजाम किया जाए। गरीबों का इंतजाम किया जाए, किसानों का इंतजाम किया जाए, मजदूरों का इंतजाम किया जाएं,। जब ऐसा किया जाएगा तो हमारा राष्ट्र फलेगा और आपको यश मिलेगा। जिन के पास बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियां हैं जिन में घुड़दौड़ तक हो सकती है, उनकी कोठियां घटाई जायें और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो देश का इंतजाम आसानी से हो जाएगा।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन की रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है। इसकी छपाई सुन्दर और डिजाइन भी अच्छा है। लेकिन इसकी बातें ऐसी नहीं हैं जो कि सफाई की हों। बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन का कुछ पता ही नहीं है। इनको क्यों लिख दिया गया है, समझ में नहीं आता है। इनका जैसे जैसे मैं बोलूंगा जिक्र करूंगा।

पहली बात तो जो आफिसिस दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाये जा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। इन आफिसिस को बाहर कहां भेजा जायेगा, इसका कुछ भी पता नहीं है। पहले बताया गया था कि शिमला या नागपुर में इनको भेजा जाएगा। मैं देखता हूं कि न तो शिमला और न नागपुर में स्पेस है, खाली जगह है। न दफ्तरों के लिये है और न ही कर्मचारियों के लिए।

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा: डलहौजी भेज दो।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: आफिसिस के लिये तो आप जगह किराए पर ले लेंगे लेकिन जो कर्मचारी जायेंगे, वे कहां रहेंगे यहां पर उन्होंने किसी तरह से खोज खाज कर जगह किराये पर ले ली है और आप फिर से उनको विस्थापित करने जा रहे हैं। आपको चाहिये था कि आप वहां पर भी उनके लिए जगह का कोई प्रबन्ध कर देते। जब आप उनके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तो उनको पगड़ी दे कर जगह किराय पर लेनी पड़ेगी किराये बहुत ज्यादा देने पड़ेंगे और बहुत तकलीफ होगी और उनका गुजारा नहीं चल सकेगा। आपको इन सब चीजों पर विचार कर लेना चाहिये था।

आपके यहां एफिशेंसी की क्या हालत है, उसका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। जिस तरीके से काम होता है, वह मेरी समझ में तो आता नहीं है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि नए मकान बनते हैं और एक महीने के बाद उनमें रिपेयर होना शुरू हो जाती है। क्या यहां एफिशेंसी है? मैं भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैं २१ या २२ जनवरी को पार्लिमेंट का सैशन एटेंड करने के लिये आया था। जब मैं यहां से गया तो सामान बन्द कर गया था और बाहर ताला लगा गया था। वापसी पर मैं उसी कुंजी से दरवाजे का ताला खोलने की कोशिश कर रहा था लेकिन ताला नहीं खुल पा रहा था। यह कोई बारह बज दिन की बात है। मैंने तब इनक्वायरी आफिस खबर दी और कहा कि ताला खुलवा दो। चार बजे तक वहां से मुझे कोई इंफार्मेशन नहीं आई। उन्होंने कहा कि अभी आदमी भेज

रहे हैं। लेकिन कोई नहीं आया। छः बजे मैं ने पुनः [illegible] और आठ बजे तक देखा कोई नहीं आया। इसके बाद यहां पर पालियामैंट में जो असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर है, उनको फोन किया। यहां से जवाब आया कि साहब यह नहीं खुल सकता है। मैंने कहा अगर खुल नहीं सकता है तो मेहरबानी करके इजाजत दीजिये कि मैं इसको तोड़ दूं। जाड़े का मौसम है और मैं बिना कपड़े के नहीं रह सकता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। जाड़े का मौसम था। मैं कमरे के बाहर तो रह नहीं सकता था। कपड़े भी सब अन्दर थे। क्या उस ठंड में मैं मर जाता बिना कमरे और कपड़ों के। मैंने खन्ना साहब को फोन किया। वह वहां नहीं थे। मैंने इसके बाद डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को फोन किया और उनका दरवाजा खटखटाया। वहां पर वह भी नहीं थे। तब मैं ने खन्ना साहब के प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी से कहा और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसका इंतजाम करवा देता हूं। दस बजे रात के आदमी आया और तब जा कर ताला टूटा। जब मैंने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से इसका जिक्र किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि लिख कर भेज दीजिये। मैंने लिखा और उसका जो जवाब आया वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। जो कुछ जवाब में लिखा कर दे दिया जाता है, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसी को वे पैरट की तरह से रिपीट कर देते हैं। उनका जो जवाब आया वह एडिंग इंसल्ट टू इंजरी वाला था। उन्होंने कहा कि आपके फोन का जवाब जिसने दिया वह कोई इरिसपांसिबल आदमी रहा होगा। आठ बजे रात के इनके आफिस में कोई इरिसपांसिबल आदमी हो सकता है यह जान कर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है। वह कहते हैं कि नौ दस बजे रात के कोई इरिसपांसिबल आदमी रहा होगा।

श्री त्यागी : मतलब यह है कि कोई नान-अफिशल होगा।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : रात को आठ नौ बजे अगर कोई नान-आफिशल आदमी ता तो उसको पकड़ लिया जाता और जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता। आफिस का ही कोई आदमी था। मैं समझता हूं कि असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर वह था। आवाज से तो मैं पहचानता नहीं था लेकिन ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि असिस्टेंट जीनियर वह था।

एक और इंस्ट्रेंस मैं देना चाहता हूं। मैंने कहा कि हैज को ठीक करवा दीजिये। वह ख़राब हो गई थी। मैंने कहा कि सामने हैज ठीक लग जाए तो अच्छा होगा। उनका आदमी आया और पेड़ इत्यादी जो लगे थे, उनको भी काटकर उनकी लकड़ी वह ले क चलता बना। यह लकड़ी वह मुझे ही दे सकता था और इसके दस पंद्रह रुपये ले सकता था। लेकिन इसको काटकर और मकान को बेपर्दा करके वह चलता बना। मुझे अफसोस यह नहीं है कि नाजायज इस तरह से लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल उसने किया। अफसोस इस बात का है कि आपके डिपार्टमैंट में इस तरह की एफ़िशंसी है आप के काम करने का जो तरीका है वह गलत है। जब कम्प्लेंट की जाती है तो हमेशा ही जो जवाब आपको लिख कर दिया जाता है उसको हमारे पास आप भेज देते हैं।

एक नमूना और मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। आप एक्सपेरिमेंट पर एक्सपेरिमेंट करते जा रहे हैं। आपने लिखा है कि काम में जो डिले होती है, उसको आप प्रोमीजर को ठीक करके दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आपने बताया कि कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रोसीजर चलाया गया था। पहले यह प्रोसीजर था कि प्लान बनता था, एस्टीमेट बनता था और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री उसको सैंकशन करती थी और उसके बाद सैंकशन इशु होता था। इससे डिल हो जाती थी। लेकिन जो सिस्टम अभी चालू किया गया है, उससे कम देरी होती है। पचासों बरस से आपका डिपार्टमैंट है। एक्सपेरिमैंट आप बराबर करते आ रहे हैं। आप को कोई ऐसा प्रोमीजर अपनाना चाहिये जिससे आपका

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

काम जल्दी हो सके । आपकी जो हाउसिंग स्कीम है, उनको मैंने देखा है । आप ने कहा कि १३६ करोड़ रुपया आप अभी तक खर्च कर चुके हैं । आजादी को पंद्रह बरस हो गए हैं । दस करोड़ रुपया ही आपने हर साल खर्च किया है । आप एस्टीमेट जल्दी नहीं बना पाते हैं, प्लान जल्दी नहीं बना पाते हैं । आपको चाहिये कि आप कोई सिम्पल प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट करें ताकि प्लान और एस्टीमेट वगैरह जल्दी बन सके और जो राहत आप लोगों को पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वह लोगों को पहुंच सके और जो रुपया एलाट होता है वह खर्च हो सके ।

आपने एक नैशनल बिल्डिंग कापोरेशन बनाई है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह गवर्नमैंट के मकान बनाने का ठेका लेती है और जल्दी उनको बना देती है । मैं यह समझा था कि अगर ठेकेदार पंद्रह बीस परसेंट प्राफिट लेता है तो यह दस या पांच परसेंट प्राफिट जरूर लेती होगी ।

पर हम यह देख रहे हैं कि १ लाख २५ हजार रुपये का घाटा हो गया ।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : पहले साल में ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : दो साल में घाटा हो गया । जब कंट्रैक्टर को दिया जाता है तो पहले साल में ही उसको १ लाख रुपये में १० या २० हजार रुपये का फायदा हो जाता है और अगले साल में वह बन जाता है । लेकिन चूंकि आपके डिपार्टमैंट की बात है इसलिये घाटा होने लगा ।

श्री त्यागी : नुनाफा नहीं खा सकते न ?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : इस की तरफ भी आपको देखना चाहिये कि अगर कंट्रैक्टर के मुकाबले आप सस्ता काम करें और अच्छा करें तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर उससे भी मंहगा काम हो और देरी भी उस से ज्यादा हो, साथ घाटा भी हो तो उस को इस तरह से बनाने से कायदा ही क्या हुआ ?

श्री त्यागी : मैटीरियल सस्ता नहीं इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : आप ने हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्ट्री बनाई । वह नफा कर रही है । वह बहुत जल्दी में मकान बनाती है, लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि उस के लिये हमारे पास कुछ इन्फार्मेशन होती कि कितना सस्ता मकान बनता है और वह कितना टिकाऊ होता है । साथ ही इस का प्रचार सब जगहों में होता कि दूसरे लोग भी उस को जान सकते । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का कोई प्रबन्ध आप के यहां है या नहीं । इस रिपोर्ट से तो कुछ पता नहीं लगता । इस का टाइप बहुत अच्छा है, गेट अप भी अच्छा है, लेकिन जो सब्स्टैंस इस में दिया हुआ है उस से कुछ पता असलियत का नहीं चलता कि उस से फायदा है या नहीं । आप को देखना चाहिये था कि हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्ट्री के जरिये मकान बनवाने में कितना खर्च होता है और ट्रैडिशनल टाईप से बनवाने से कितना खर्च होता है और कितने बनाये जा सकते हैं । ईंट बनाने की जो फैक्ट्री आप ने बनाई है उस को आम लोग इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं या नहीं । इन सब चीजों को दिखाने से गांव वालों को भी फायदा हो सकता है और अरबन एरियाज को भी फायदा हो सकता है । लेकिन जो आप ने पैम्फलेट्स बनाये हैं उनमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है ।

मैं कुछ रिपेअर्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । आप ने लिखा है कि इमर्जेन्सी की वजह से रिपेअर्स का काम बन्द हो गया है । मैं मानता हूं कि उस को बन्द करना चाहिये । वह दो वर्ष पर या तीन वर्ष पर हो, सब ठीक है । लेकिन जिन मकानों में हम लोग रह रहे हैं, बंगलोज में या फ्लेट्स में, उन में जब सोते हैं तो छत से गर्द गिरती है । आखिर यह कौन सी एकानमी है कि हम लोग सोये रहें और

ऊपर से मिट्टी गिरे ? इस में गवर्नमेंट का क्या फायदा है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : अगर मेरा बस चले तो आप को न रात में नींद आये और न दिन में।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : आप की कुछ तारीफ हो गई है रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट में, उस तारीफ को आप खराब मत कीजिये। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। हमारे खन्ना साहब इस बात में बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं कि खुद तो अच्छे रहें और दूसरों को बदनाम करें। सारी मिनिस्ट्रियां बदनाम हो गई उन्होंने ऐसा स्टेटमेंट दे दिया। उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि मिनिस्टर के घर में कितने कितने एस्टैब्लशमेंट्स होते हैं जिन के ऊपर बिजली खर्च होती है। यहां पर आ कर फिगर्स दिया जैसे सारी बिजली मिनिस्टर लोग ही खर्च करते है। इसलिये आप को ऐसे जवाब देने चाहियें जिस से आप भी बचें और दूसरों को भी बचाइये।

श्री ग० सिं० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का मश्कूर हूं कि आपने मुझे जल्दी वक्त दे दिया वरना अगर और मेम्बर साहबान बोल जाते तो शायद मेरे लिये कहने को कुछ बाकी ही नहीं रहता।

श्री [illegible]**गड़ी** (हिसार) : बहुत बड़ा महकमा है, घबराओ मत।

श्री ग० सिं० मुसाफिर : फिर भी मैं दो एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। मिनिस्ट्री ने जो काम किया है या जो उन की रिपोर्ट है उस से मैं इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचता कि मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ काम नहीं किया। काम तो किया है, मगर लोगों को हाउसिंग के बारे में तसल्ली नहीं है। मेरा खयाल है कि खुद मिनिस्टर साहब को भी शायद इस से तसल्ली न हो क्योंकि यहां खास तौर पर जो दिल्ली में रहने वाले सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं, जो कि रात दिन किसी वक्त भी हर एक ड्यूटी देते हैं, उन को भी मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं और वे बड़ी मुश्किल में हैं। कई लोगों के मुताल्लिक तो मैं जाती तौर पर कह सकता हूं कि मकान न मिलने की वजह से वह बड़े परेशान हैं।

और भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि रिफ्यूजी थे और दिल्ली में आ कर उन्होंने अपने को रोजगार के जरिये कुछ बना भी लिया और चार पैसे भी कमा लिये, मगर वह भी परेशान हैं मकानों की तंगी की वजह से। आप की इस रिपोर्ट में हाउसिंग के मुताल्लिक दस आइटेम दिये हुए हैं। सब के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता मगर दो तीन के बारे में तो बिल्कुल साफ बात है कि काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। मसलन इंडस्ट्रीज के मुताल्लिक मकान वगैरह बनाने के लिये आप ने कर्ज दिये। उन में से कई के मुताल्लिक मुझे पता है कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन्स हैं उन में मकान खाली पड़े हुए है, वह यूटिलाइज नहीं हो रहे है। विलेज हाउसिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स के मुताल्लिक मैं मिनिस्ट्री का कोई कुसूर नहीं मानता। कुदरत समझिये या या दूसरे किसी ढंग से, यानी इस तरह का कोआर्डीनिशन न होने की वजह से लोगों को परेशानी हो रही है। मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्युएन्सी की बात करता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने गांवों में कर्जे ले कर मकान बनाये हैं उन मकानों को फ्लड ने गिरा दिया क्योंकि ड्रेनेज वगैरह का इन्तजाम अच्छा नहीं हुआ। फ्लड आया और मकान गिर गये। इस से वह लोग दो किस्मों की मुसीबतों में फंस गये। मकान भी नहीं रहा और कर्जा भी उन के सिर पर उसी तरह बना हुआ है। इसलिये हाउसिंग के मुताल्लिक जो आप की स्कीमें हैं उनको जरा ज्यादा चैक करने की जरूरत है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों को इसके मुताल्लिक जरा होशियार करने की जरूरत है कि वे चैक करें कि इन स्कीम्स पर ठीक तरह से काम हो रहा है या नहीं। इस वक्त पर खास तौर से, जब कि इमर्जेन्सी है, ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में अब तक जो बड़ी-बड़ी बल्डिंगें हैं, जो कि सिर्फ हमारी शान की निशानी हैं, उनमें से जो बन चुकी हैं वह तो बन चुकीं, उन को गिराया नहीं जा सकता, मगर जब तक

[श्री गु० सिं० मुसाफिर]

इमर्जेन्सी रहती है उस वक्त तक बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिगें बनाने की जो स्कीमें हैं उन को बन्द कर देना चाहिये । अभी हमारे भाई ने यहां पर इशारा किया था कि अगर हम को एक अच्छी नेशन बनना है, अच्छे देशभक्त इन्सान बनना है तो यह चीज अव्वल है कि भले ही हमारे यहां अस्पताल की बिल्डग या कालेज की बिल्डिग कितनी ही बड़ी हो लेकिन अगर अस्पताल में डाक्टर अच्छा न हो, मरीज के इलाज का इंतजाम अच्छा न हो तो अव्वल जगह इलाज की होनी चाहिये और दूसरी जगह बिल्डग की होनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात इस के मुताल्लिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारा दृष्टिकोण सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का है, अगर हमें इस तरफ ध्यान रखना है तो जो हम ठेकेदार को बढ़ा रहे हैं, जो ठेकेदार सरकारी बिल्डिग बना कर माला माल हो रहे हैं उस को खत्म कर के जो रुपया हम ठेकेदारों को दे रहे हैं उस को बचा कर दूसरी हाउसिंग स्कीम्स पर लगायें, जिस में उस का फायदा जनता को मिले, झुग्गी झोपड़ी का जो सिलसिला है वह खत्म हो । या कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज का जो एलान सरकार ने किया हुआ है उस पर पूरी तौर पर अमल किया जाय और जो भी सरकारी बिल्डिगें बनती हैं उन को उन सोसायटीज के जरिये बनवाया जाय बजाय इस के यह ठेके बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों को दिये जायें । जैसा अभी मेरे भाई ने थोड़ा इशारा किया, मैं आप की वसातत से कहना चाहता हूं, मैं वहां तक तो नहीं जाता, मगर मैं इस हाउस में इस यकीन का इजहार जरूर करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हाउसिंग प्राब्लेम है वह रिहैबिलिटेशन प्राब्लेम से ज्यादा नहीं है जिस में कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को तकलीफ महसूस हो । जैसा अभी श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने कहा, जो हमारे मौजूदा मिनिस्टर हैं वह किसी न किसी शक्ल में रिहैबिलिटेशन प्राब्लेम से सम्बन्धित रहे । उन की ऐडवाइस जो थी वह शामिले हाल रही ।

16.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

तो उस में तो बहुत पकलीफें थीं । एक बड़ी तकलीफ यह थी कि हमारी स्टेट सिक्यूलर स्टेट थी । इस में कोई सरटेन्टी नहीं थी कि कौनसी जायदाद को रिफ्यूजीज में बांट सकते हैं क्योंकि वह कल को रेस्टोर हो सकती है और ऐसा होता भी रहा । पाकिस्तान के और प्राबलम थे, हिन्दुस्तान के और । हिन्दुस्तान सिक्यूलर स्टेट है । यहां पर एक आदमी बिला लिहाज मजहब व मिल्लत के रह सकता है, वह चला जाये तो वापस आ सकता है और यहां उसको उसकी जायदाद रेस्टोर हो सकती है, और ऐसा हुआ भी है । तो वह प्राबलम ज्यादा बड़ी प्राबलम थी । मिनिस्टर साहिब आप ने उसको हंसते खेलते, तदब्बुर से हल कर दिया । जिसको कुछ देना था उसको दिया, रात दिन मेहनत की । और जिसे न देना था उसे टालने का हुनर भी आप को ठीक आता है, जिस तरह कि आप ने मुझे और हमारे स्पीकर साहब को हंसते खेलते टाल दिया । एक रिफ्यूजी के नाते हमारा हक बनता था लेकिन हम को कोई मकान नहीं दिया । तो मेरा कहना असल में यह है कि जो रिफ्यूजीज का प्राबलम था वह बहुत ज्यादा एक्यूट था बनिस्बत इस प्राबलम के । तो जिस तदब्बुर से आप ने उसको हल किया उसी तदब्बुर से इसे हल करें ।

अभी मेरे भाई ने कहा कि बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियों में इतने-इतने आदमी बस सकते हैं । इसका भी आप को तजरुवा है । मैं ने आपकी पेशावर वाली कोठी भी देखी है और यह कोठी भी देखी है जिसमें आप यहां रहते हैं । तो इस सिलसिले में भी आप को तजरबा है । इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इन गरीबों का जरूर कोई न कोई इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए ।

कल परसों मैं और मिनिस्टर साहिब पानीपत की तरफ गये थे तो हम ने देखा कि राजघाट के पास ही इतनी झोंपड़ियां बनी हैं। इन लोगों को जितनी जल्द हो सके और जगह बसाना चाहिए ।

एक बात और कहूंगा स्पीकर साहब की वसातत से कि यह जो मकानों का मामला दिल्ली में एक्यूट हो रहा है इसके आसान करने का भी एक तरीका है। जिन लोगों ने अनआथाराइज्ड मकान बना लिये हैं, उनके बनाने वाले और, उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने वाले और फिर उस ऐक्शन को रोकने वाले और। एक कनफ्यजन सा है कि पता नहीं लगता कि आदमी किस के पास जाये काम के लिये। इसलिए इस चीज को रेग्युलर करना चाहिए।

जैसा कि मैं ने पहले अर्ज किया, यहां लोगों ने हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनायीं। यहां पिछले तीन चार सालों में १७२ कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज बनीं। उन में ४७ ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने जमीन हासिल कर ली। और उन को वह मिल गयी। १२५ सोसाइटीज ऐसी हैं जिन को रुपया सिर्फ कलम की एक नोक से देहली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने लाक कर दिया। उन को कुछ सूझता नहीं। उन में कुछ ऐसी सोसाइटियां हैं जिन्होंने बहुत अच्छी जगह जमीन खरीदी है, वहां रुपया खर्च किया है बड़ी जन्युइन सोसाइटीज है। उन्होंने लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा किया अपने दोस्तों और रिश्तेदारों से मिलकर ताकि लोग जो चार पैसे कमाने लगे हैं अपने लिये घर बना सकें दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रशन ने भी इसमें काफी काम किया है लेकिन यह कहना कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रशन ३४ हजार एकड़ जमीन जो उसने ली है उसको अच्छी तरह से डेवलप कर सकेगा, नामुमकिन है यह सिर्फ तसल्ली देने की बात है। दरअसल इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। उन्होंने एक शर्त लगा दी है कि १३-११-५९ के बाद जिन्होंने जमीन खरीदी है उनको यह जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस शर्त को उड़ा देना चाहिये। इस बात को हाई लेविल पर देखना चाहिये कि जिन सोसाइटीज ने जमीन खरीद ली है या जो खरीदने में समर्थ हैं वे कौन-कौन हैं और उनमें बुरी और भली की तमीज करनी चाहिये। ऐसी सोसाइटीज को जो काम नहीं कर सकतीं बेशक जमीन न दीजिये। लेकिन जो जन्युइन सोसाइटीज हैं उनको जमीन देनी चाहिये और जिन्होंने ली हुई है उनकी जमीन रिलीज करनी चाहिये ताकि व उसे डवलप कर सकें ऐसा करेंगे तो वे एक तरह से मिनिस्ट्री की मदद करेंगी इस मामले में। इस तरीके से यह प्राबलम जल्द हल हो सकेगी। इस वक्त जो लोग झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं और जो बहुत तंग हैं उनको जाकर खाली तसल्ली देने के मानी तो इस शेर के मुताबिक होगा :

तसल्ली दे गये उनको जिन्हें दुश्वार जीना था,
गरज यह थी कि मरना भी उन्हें दुश्वार हो जाये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to offer a few remarks on the working of this Ministry. I should like, at the outset, to say that I have not been able to follow the validity of the re-organisation which has been effected in the scope of the activities of this Ministry, namely the fact that the Economic and Defence Co-ordination Ministry has been invested with jurisdiction over matters of disposals and supplies. It works like robbing Peter to pay Paul. I do not know if the task of Economic and defence co-ordination is estimated as so inconsequential or as likely not to be able to engage the full attention of the Minister concerned that he is saddled with this additional Department, the problems of which are in themselves very complex and numerous.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi].

I do not know, therefore, whether I should go into the details of the working of that part of the Ministry in respect of which the hon. Minister has become a *functus officio*, and I do not know whether he would be willing or inclined to answer in respect of the working of that part of the Ministry which is reported before us by him but for which he is no longer responsible. However, the transfer of disposals and supplies to another Ministry still leaves a vast residue of activities for the hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Rehabilitation as he is now called.

I find from the report that this Ministry like other Ministries has prefaced its report of its activities with a mention of its efforts to economise. It is quite evident that the effort is rather a small one, being of the order of Rs. 1.5 lakhs per annum in the Department of works and Housing, and being of the order of Rs. 2.31 lakhs in the Department of Rehabilitation during 1962-63. I only hope that the economy measures and the approach of economy will gather progressive momentum in this Department where, of course, waste has been known to be endemic. There is an old joke which transcribes the initials of this Department, the P.W.D. as standing for 'Public Waste Department'. I must say that to the public at large it has generally signified a considerable amount of avoidable waste in public works.

I hope that under the vigorous leadership of the hon. Minister who has shown willingness to tackle problems, to confront them, and to grapple with them and solve them, these economy measures will gather a momentum of their own and there would be real economy and not mere window-dressing.

The mainstay of this Ministry is the PWD. I should like to add, as I said a little while ago, that it has enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for delaying execution of public works and for waste in implementing decisions for contructions.

16:51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

I should like the Minister when he rises to reply to give us a comprehensive account of the ratio between targets and their fulfilment over a period of, let us say, two to three years, so that we have a picture of the kind of backlog that is there in the Ministry.

The report has mentioned the problem of office accommodation and accommodation for central government employees. The problem is one which it would be trying to simplify over much if I were to say that it could be solved overnight. Indeed great determination would be necessary to realise the hope of solving it even in the foreseeable future.

I should like in this respect to say that there is too much concentration at the Centre. There is, if I may use a well-known phrase of political science, apoplexy at the centre and anaemia at the circumference. There are places, like the one to which I belong, where there are very few central government offices located, and they have lagged behind in the years after independence in terms of gathering developmental projects or offices there. I would like to tell the hon. Minister and his colleagues who are, I suppose, fundamentally responsible for the decision to transfer Central Government offices from Delhi and other places, to transfer offices to these places where there are not enough offices at the moment, where there is not enough official activity at the moment but which have the capacity to accommodate and absorb a good number of offices.

I would also like in this respect to mention a problem which is essentially connected, namely, the problem of

housing central government employees. We know from personal experience in Delhi, and many of us know from personal experience in Bombay and Calcutta, how miserable is the plight of one who happens to be transferred to one of these metropolitan cities. Unless you can really make adequate provision for the lower middle class employees or those employees who really cannot afford to pay the high rentals which are demanded, you are only adding to the expanse of slums in this country.

I would welcome the proclaimed determination of the hon. Minister to accelerate the pace of construction and also the policy to do away with all rented and requesitioned buildings for housing government offices. I do not know how far he will be able to full that determination. I do not know whether it will at all be possible for him, in view of the prevailing situation, to solve this problem in an adequate measure. But I am glad he has decided that with a sense of determination to go about it.

I should also like to mention about a matter about which I would ordinarily have preferred to be reticent, because it is not usual for us to clamour for our own rights, benefits and amenities. But I do think that in fairness to this important body which presides over matters of policy and their execution in this country, in fairness to the dignity and the modicum of standard of living which should be ensured to the Members of this House and to the Members of the other House, I must say a word.

I know that the Minister is not directly responsible for making arrangements, certainly not responsible for making allotment, but as the Chairman of the Housing Committee, perhaps you are fully aware that there is an acute shortage of larger accommodation for Members of Parliament. There is a great deal of favouritism, if I may use this unfortunate expression in this context, in the allotment, which is evidenced once in a while. The other day the hon. Minister had to admit that there were two categories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not justified in using that word.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall justify what I say, because the hon. Minister said that there was a category of distinguished parliamentarians only the other day on the floor of the House, and you would recall that this angered many of us, for no fault of his. He had to mention facts as they were, and I understand there is a category of distinguished parliamentarians who are allotted larger accommodation, I do not know on what criterion.

It is not my purpose to arraign either a Committee of this House or the Minister, but I do want to say that this situation arises basically because there is an acute shortage of accommodation in the pool of the Members of Parliament. I want to add in this respect that it would be proper for the Minister to reconsider and review the policy, an announcement of which was made in answer to a question some of us had put in the House, that certain flats are going to be built on Rafi Marg and North Avenue. I would like him to consider the possibility of constructing some larger accommodation for at least some of us. My hon. friend Shri Yash Pal Singh put in a very powerful and eloquent plea for giving amenities of this nature to Members, and I hope the Minister would have something to say in this respect when he rises to reply.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not focuss the attention of this House and of this country on the problem of slums, which has begun to assume very large proportions. I do not doubt the goodwill on the part of the Government to solve this problem, but I would like to say that the

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi].

proof of the pudding lies in the eating, and we have had very little of pudding to eat as a matter of fact in the way of solution of the problem of slums.

I should like to point out to the House what the Prime Minister said on the 17th January, 1960 when he visited Bangalore. He said he was bowled over completely when he saw the shocking contrast between poverty in its Harijan quarters and the fine palaces, fine institutes and factories. He added: "I do not know how these things do not bowl over those in the city and in the city Corporation." The Prime Minister has a remarkable sense of beauty and sense of sympathy for the downtrodden. Unfortunately, even that sense of sympathy has not come to the rescue in solving this problem, because it is only in spurts, only sporadically that the Prime Minister makes a statement with righteous indignation, and then all is well, the storm passes away!

I should like to remind the House what the Prime Minister wrote in a letter to the Chief Ministers in this respect. This was reported on the 8th of January, 1962. He said:

> "Probably nothing has disheartened me so much as the failure to deal with the problems of slums."

He said that the slums are an eye sore which should be removed. He had written to the Chief Ministers begging them to confront the problem with all sense of realism and expedition. Indeed, he was reported to have said to a Mayor that he would never get this problem solved, or something to the effect, that he would take ages to solve this problem.

17 hrs.

This righteous indignation and discontent is indeed very heartening and legitimate. It expresses the point of view not only of a Prime Minister who is confronted with many problems of State, not only the point of view of a great leader and humanist, but the point of view of the entire country in anger and despair. Nobody could have expressed it more powerfully, more eloquently and more accurately than the Prime Minister. But let us take stock of what we have been able actually to achieve in response to that clarion call which the Prime Minister gave to the country, to the administration and to the people and to voluntary agencies? Has our moral sense become so completely blunted that we have lost all enthusiasm to approach these problems as we must as a nation in a state of resurgence? The size of the problem is indeed very massive and gigantic and I would not like merely to sermonise for the benefit of the Minister, nor do I claim to have a ready-made panacea for this problem. But we feel, the country feels that the problem has not even been approached in an adequate measure. We are tending to be reconciled to the problem of beggary, corruption, slums and poverty. This reconciliation with problems and compromise with the miserable reality which faces us in this country can be a source of decadence for our future. Therefore, I would like to warn the administration that it is time for them to really embark upon a revolutionary and radical policy in terms of reclaiming the slum areas in this country. I would not bother this House with a huge pile of figures and facts which I have in my possession but I would like, before I conclude, to ask the Minister to tell us what the revolutionary change in this respect is likely to be. This I say, emergency notwithstanding, because this is a moral problem which we cannot afford to ignore for the future of democracy, and the future of our country.

श्री बसवन्त (थाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ह.उ सग और रीहैबिलिटेशन की मांगों के संबंध में मैं कुछ बात इस सदन के सामने

रखना चाहता हूं हाउसिंग के बारे में बम्बई में हाउसिंग बोर्ड ने जो काम किया है उस को देख कर तो रामायण की याद आ जाती है जैसे हनुमान जी लक्ष्मण के लिये पहाड़ उठा कर ले गये, वैसे ही हाउसिंग बोर्ड ने आठ साल में दो पहाड़ उठा कर दरया में रखे और उस पर मकान बनाये इस हाउसिंग बोर्ड ने जो अच्छे काम किये, उनसे कुछ कठिनाई भी पैदा हो गई है बम्बई जैसा बढ़िया नगर भारत में और कोई नहीं है। वहां पर रेल, बस और ट्रक से नौ लाख आदमी प्रतिदिन आते-जाते हैं जब से हाउसिंग का काम रेल के दोनों तरफ चलना शुरु हुआ है और रेल के दोनों तरफ मकान बनाये जाने लगे हैं, तब से रेलवे के ऊपर और ज्यादा प्रैशर हो गया है मेरे पास ३१ दिसम्बर तक की जो तीन महीने की रिपोर्ट है उससे प्रकट होता है कि रेलवे पर आने वाले उस प्रैशर की वजह से बम्बई में दो लाख आदमी बिना टिकट सफर करने के लिये पकड़े गये अगर रेल के साथ साथ हाउसिंग बढ़ता जायगा, तो उसका परिणाम यही होगा। दिल्ली शहर में चारों तरफ से आ सकते हैं। कलकत्ता में तीन तरफ से आ सकते हैं मद्रास में तीन तरफ से आ सकते हैं, लेकिन बम्बई शहर एक चूहे की माफिक है, जैसे चूहे की पूंछ होती है, वैसे ही वहां पर आने के लिये एक ही रास्ता है। बम्बई शहर का मकान बनाने का कोटा फुल हो गया है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि दिल्ली में ६०० रुपये गज जमीन बिक रही है, लेकिन बम्बई में तो जमीन के भाव १,००० और १,५०० रुपये तक पहुंच गये हैं। इस से आप बम्बई की कठिनाइयों और प्राबलम्ज को महसूस कर सकते हैं। यद्यपि हाउसिंग बोर्ड या हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर का यह काम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर के सामने यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब बम्बई की पापुलेशन बढ़ती चली जा रही है, तो रेल के साथ साथ मकान बनाने से रेलवे पर प्रैशर बढ़ता जायगा। अगर बम्बई उरन ब्रिज बन जाये, तो पन्द्रह मिनट के फासले पर कई लाख एकड़ जमीन हाउसिंग, फैक्ट्रीज और आम रहने के लिए मिलने की सुविधा हो जायगी। मैं समझता हूं कि यही प्रोपोजल बम्बई हाउसिंग बोर्ड ने यहां भेजा होगा।

जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूं, मैं उस के संबंध में कुछ बातें इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो विस्थापित आये, थाना और कल्याण कैम्प में उनकी संख्या करीब करीब डेढ़ लाख तक पहुंच गई है। हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर ने पिछले साल अपनी स्पीच में यह कह था कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुये विस्थापितों की सारी कठिनाइयां दूर हो गई हैं। यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन कल्याण कैम्प में जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी तरफ ; हाउसिंग मिनस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। कल्याण कैम्प एक मिलिटरी कैम्प था, जिस में पांच हजार सैनिकों के रहने की व्यवस्था थी। उसी कल्याण कैम्प में एक लाख आदमियों को बसा दिया गया, हालांकि वही कमरे थे और पानी के नलों की वही व्यवस्था थी। अब उल्हासनगर (कल्याण कैम्प) में नगर निगम बना दिय गये हैं। कल्याण कैम्प में शाप्स और बिजिनेस प्लाट्स की कठिनाइयां पन्द्रह बरसों से दूर नहीं की जा सकी है। उन लोगों ने कई बार महाराष्ट्र हाउसिंग बोर्ड और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारे में लिखा पढ़ी की, मगर शाप्स और प्लाट्स के बारे में उन की मांगों को नहीं माना गया है। वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर लकड़ी के टपरे (खोखे) बने हुये हैं। इस कारण आग लग जाने के भय से वे लोग रात को सो भी नहीं सकते हैं। उन दुकानों में हजारों लाखों रुपयों का माल सदा रखा हुआ है। दो दुकानों के बीच में पांच फीट का फासला भी नहीं है। इस लिये अगर वहां पर आग लग जाये, तो उसको बुझाया भी नहीं जा सकता है। अगर

[श्री वसवन्त]

वहां पर कभी आग लग गई तो विस्थापितों पर बड़ी भारी विपत्ति आयगी और सारे का सारा कल्याण कैम्प जल जायगा । इस लिये हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा अनुरोध है कि उन लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी प्लाट्स दिये जायें । उत्तर देते हुये वह कह सकते हैं कि कल्याण कैम्प में नगर निगम बन गया है और इसलिये पानी का प्रबन्ध वह करेगा । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर लोग टपरों में बैठे हुये हैं, वहां मकान नहीं बने हुये हैं । इसलिये नगर निगम वहां पर कैसे कर लगाये और कैसे उसको वसूल करे । इसलिये अगर वहां पर पानी की उचित व्यवस्था की जाये, तो अच्छा होगा ।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए हाउसिंग कालोनीज बनाने के लिए सुझाव रखे हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार से आदिवासियों को ७५० रुपये की सबसिडी मिलती है और उसके साथ २५० रुपए का श्रमदान, मेहनत करना पड़ता है । मगर यह इवल्यूएशन तो १९५९ में की गई थी और अब सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं । इसलिए २५० रुपए का श्रमदान शामिल करके भी उस रकम से आदिवासियो को मकान नहीं बन सकते हैं । इसलिए आज के बाजार भाव के अनुसार उन को सबसिडी देनी चाहिए ।

एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पच्चीस पच्चीस मकानों की चौदह पन्द्रह कालोनीज हर साल बनाने के लिए सबसिडी दी जाती है । अगर यह काम इसी गति से चलता रहा, तो आदिवासियों की हाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सौ साल लग जायेंगे । इसलिए अगर सबसिडी की रकम को बढ़ाया जाए और हाउसिंग के कार्य को ज्यादा तेजी के साथ करने की यवस्था की जाए, तो अच्छा होगा । आदिवासियों के मकान लकड़ी के बने होते हैं । आग लगने से सारे के सारे मकान जल जाते हैं । वही स्थिति हरिजनों की है । उनके लिए जो रकम सबसिडी के लिए रखी हुई है, वह कम है । उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और बाजार भाव के हिसाब से यह रकम रखनी चाहिए ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार किया जायगा । आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall first take up the rehabilitation item of this Ministry. This report has stated that the problem has almost been solved on the western side, on the eastern side also the problem has been practically solved and that only some residuary problems are remaining. But the position is quite different on the eastern side. There has been no serious attempt so long for the solution of the rehabilitation problem in West Bengal and Assam for those refugees coming from East Pakistan. I should also admit here that as long as Mr. Khanna had his headquarters at Calcutta, he made some attempt, but still a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees has not been taken up as yet. It is not a question of about 42 lakhs of people who have been registered as refugees coming from East Bengal, but it is primarily a question of economic and social stability for West Bengal. Unless those people are properly rehabilitated, there cannot be any social and economic stability in West Bengal. From that point of view and also from the human point of view, I would appeal to this House and to the Ministry that the problem might be taken up seriously. The first serious attempt for its solution was the Dandakaranya scheme.

When the Dandakaranya scheme was initiated, at the initial stage,

there was some reluctance on the part of the refugees to move to Dandakaranya. That reluctance was engineered by political parties. Some political parties had their vested interests, particularly one political party has its vested interest in the camp refugees. They put all sorts of obstructions to the refugees agreeing to go to Dandakaranya. That phase is over. Now the refugees are eager to move to Dandakaranya, but I find there is some slowness in accepting the refugees from West Bengal to Dandakaranya. I do not know what is the reason.

From its very inception, the Dandakaranya Authority has been suffering from some internal quarrels and squables. Since the authority was reorganised with Mr. Sukumar Sen as Chairman, its working is somewhat smooth. But recently one thing has alarmed the public in West Bengal. There is a rumour that due to some difference in the Ministry, he has expressed his willingness to quit the Dandakaranya Authority. I do not know whether the Minister has got his formal resignation letter or not, but the rumour is current in West Bengal that he has expressed his willingness to quit the Authority. To this House I give it as a sort of warning that if Mr. Sen, the present Chairman, leaves the Dandakaranya Authority, that would almost be the end of the Dandakaranya scheme for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Question.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Khanna himself took up this scheme with great earnestness some years ago. I hope he will have that same earnestness in pushing through the Dandakaranya scheme, so that the present Chairman may find it convenient for him to continue in that post.

About the present working of the Dandakaranya scheme, I should say something. The villages have been set up 10 to 15 miles apart from one another. The result is that the refugees settled in these villages feel somewhat in exile. They have no society and there are only about 50 or 100 families living in one village. I hope the Government will see that as far as possible, the villages are put in compact areas and as far as possible in contiguous areas.

There are a large number of scheduled castes among the refugees. I do not know whether the Home Ministry has opened all the avenues and privileges that are available to other scheduled castes in the country to these people. Apart from the rehabilitation grant, those opportunities should also be made available to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe settlers in Dandakaranya.

The question of hospital has been mentioned by Mr. Ranen Sen. I would suggest another thing. Each village should be supplied with a community radio set, so that they may feel some contact with the outside world. It would not cost much and I think it can be easily done.

Further, the Government has been so very earnest about the co-operative movement. I do not know whether the co-operative department of the Government of India or of the State Government can also lend their helping hand to the refugees settled there. If agriculture or even some small trade or cottage industry can be set up on a co-operative basis, I think that would help them much. Therefore, in addition to the rehabilitation department, the co-operative department and also the department dealing with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should extend their helping hand to the refugees settled there.

There has not been so much reclamation of land recently. I can understand the necessity of diverting some of the bulldozers and tractors for defence purposes; but even then, I think, reclamation of land necessary for the settlement of refugees should be carried on expeditiously. Out of

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the 6,400 families sent to Dandakaranya, I think about 2000 families have not yet been settled on land. They have not been given any land. That means about one-third of the refugees sent there have not got any rehabilitation as yet. I think that also is a point to which the Minister and the department should put their heart and see that there is not any repetition of the camp system again there. Shri Khanna knows more than anybody else the eroding and the most demoralising influence of the camp life on the refugees. Therefore, they should see to it that the refugees, after they are transferred to Dandakaranya, are not compelled to rot in idleness in camps without being settled on rehabilitation sites.

There was also a proposal that 10 per cent. non-camp refugees should be settled in Dandakaranya. I do not think any non-camp refugees have been taken to Dandakaranya. Even if they have been taken, I do not think the figure has reached 10 per cent. Therefore, that should be expedited.

We find from a Press report in Bengal that some small traders and artisans were definitely told that they would be settled in Dandakaranya and they were asked to get ready for their movement. But since then some months have passed and there has been no order for their removal to Dandakaranya. Why? Why is it that once these people have been asked to get ready for their transfer to Dandakaranya, they have not been removed? Sir, no society can develop only with some agriculturists. Every society must be a composite society. There should be some artisans and small traders as also some middle classes men along with the agriculturists in order to develop an integrated society. Therefore, that point also should be considered.

From the report we find that anybody migrating after 1st April, 1958 will not be eligible for relief and rehabilitation as displaced persons. Even during the debate on the Demands relating to the Home Ministry it became apparent that even now large numbers of minorities are migrating from East Bengal. As long as the Government of India will not be able to settle up all their matters with the Government of Pakistan, the minority in East Bengal cannot feel secure there and there will always be pressure on the minorities of East Bengal to migrate to India and they will always be subjected to some tortures and disabilities. Therefore, it is a broader question connected with the policy of the Government *vis-a-vis* the Pakistan Government. If they can settle with the Pakistan Government, I can assure the House that the minorities will not migrate from there. But as long as the Indo-Pakistan relations continue like this, the minorities will not be secure there and they will be compelled to migrate. Therefore, this kind of closing of any privileges or opportunities for rehabilitation to them, I think, is an inhuman step which our Government should not take.

There are about 8 lakhs or 9 lakhs refugees in Calcutta, many of whom are not registered refugees. There is no plan or scheme for their rehabilitation. Some of them have settled in the squatters' colony, some or less, floating population. This is a big problem facing Calcutta. I think this Ministry,—and if this is beyond the scope of this Ministry, then the Government should take up this problem and do something for these refugees near about Calcutta. This is the problem of bigger Calcutta which is a national problem.

Then, in Sealdah there are a large number of squatters. Even though many of them do not strictly speaking, come under the category of refugees, I think Government can very well take them to Andamans for settlement. It is a disgrace for Government to keep these people where they

are, just in the heart of the town of Calcutta in the Sealdah station. Anybody who is coming to Calcutta, foreigner or otherwise, will see the miserable condition in which they live. So, at least for the sake of the question of national pride, they should be settled elsewhere soon. Then came the residuary problems of partially rehabilitated refugees, for whom no adequate plan has been chalked out.

I would mention only two more points before I conclude. Just like the head of the CPWD should be a technical man, an engineer, so also, the chief Controller of Printing and Stationery shhould also be a technical man, not an officer from administration who does not know anything about printing or stationery. In the earlier days, the Controller of Printing and Stationery was a technical man. Only since the last war, this arrangement has been changed. I hope the Minister will revert to the old arrangement and see that a technical man is appointed to the post of Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery.

Coming to the housing scheme, I find that they have been able to build only 690 houses under the plantation housing scheme whereas the total plantation labour is 13 lakhs. If this is an indication of our achievement in providing houses, then I think it is a matter where we should all feel ashamed.

With these words, I support the demands relating to this Ministry.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am obliged to you for giving me a chance to intervene in this debate. I would restrict myself to the rehabilitation side. Dr. Ranen Sen made a very eloquent speech in which he made certain references to the rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal. He also said that he was a member of the West Bengal Assembly for the last ten years and that he has come to Lok Sabha only last year. I do not know anything about the performance of Dr. Sen in the West Bengal Assembly, but I am glad to hear that he is taking interest in the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal *vis-a-vis* the Dandakaranya scheme. I have collected statistics regarding questions asked by hon. Members about rehabilitation of refugees, specially on the eastern side, for the last three or four sessions, and I find from the list before me—I speak subject to correction that Dr. Ranen Sen has asked only one question, and that is about giving loans to some refugees in Manektala. I do not find any other question asked by Dr. Sen about the problem of rehabilitation during this period, even though he has stated today....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But there is no estoppel against our privileges, whether or not we put any questions.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am glad that he is taking interest in this subject. Dr. Sen said that he comes from Calcutta. I also come from Calcutta. So, I shall be glad to have his advice. I would like to have informal discussions with Dr. Sen on how to solve this problem. For the last one year, I did not have the honour of having his advice.

Dr. Sen mentioned about the squatters' colony and said that enough money is not being spent on that. For the information of the House, I would like to say that the Government of India have sanctioned so far as a sum of Rs. 176 lakhs for payment of compensation, acquisition of land and regularisation of squatters' colonies. During the first ten months of the last Budget year a sum of Rs. 73 lakhs Budget year a sum of Rs. 73 lakhs acquisition including the squatters' Colony.

It will thus be seen that the Government of India have freely been sanc-

[Shri P. S. Naskar].

tioning the schemes that were put up to the Government of India by the State Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Covering how many people?

Shri P. S. Naskar: About a few thousand people. I can assure the House that even now the money is being given by the Government as compensation for land acquisition for the eligible families declared as such by the competent authority. Dr. Sen also mentioned that appeal cases of rehabilitable families, grown up sons and daughters, are still lying there. But perhaps Dr. Sen does not know that we also sanctioned, are still sanctioning and shall sanction all the rehabilitable families that are in camps.

Then, Dr. Sen said that the Herobhanga and Kelleghai colonies are all flop. Perhaps Dr. Sen was not here when some of the hon. Members of his Party in this Lok Sabha pleaded not to send the DPs to Dandakaranya but to send them to Herobhanga and Kelleghai. These schemes were sanctioned and put up by the State Governments. We just got their financial sanction. I know that the State Government have done their best and are still doing their best. The DPs are going there So, it is not a flop. At least I do not have that information.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Have you ever been to that place?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I know that area much more than you do.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: There should be no direct conversation.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Dr. Sen spoke about deserters mentioning that they were moving in the streets of Calcutta. The policy of the Government is that we have informed the State Governments to let such deserters go to their original rehabilitation site and they will be given fresh rehabilitation benefits as much as possible. But we cannot take them to Dandakaranya. As it is, there are ex-camp families still in West Bengal who have to be taken to Dandakaranya. On the one hand, Dr. Sen said, "Take these deserters to Dandakaranya" and on the other he did not approve of what is going on in Dandakaranya. I cannot understand what he meant by that.

So far as Dandakaranya is concerned, it started in 1959 and it had two purposes, namely, the rehabilitation of the DPs and the general development of the area with a special interest to the local population. The scheme envisages the development of agricultural land, communications water supply and all the allied su
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what one expects; wate supply was not as one would expect; communications were not there. Difficulties were there. But the Dandakaranya Development Authority (DDA) is doing its best to develop the area allround. All possible work has been done for the reclamation of the land and communications etc.

It is not a fact, as Dr. Sen and Shri Guha said, that villages are scattered all over the area and are miles apart. It is not so. We have got three zones and we call them, Paralkote, Umerkote and Malkangiri. In Paralkote zone we have a number of villages; in Umerkote also we have a number of villages, all in one place. It is not a fact that one village is miles apart from the others. We have bulit up roads. Now the idea is that the DPs should get a community life, a compact life. There are dispensaries, schools, hospitals etc. in some centre localities.

We have built 117 primary schools there That is not the last word. We have built two secondary schools and 22 adult schools. Again, that is not the last word.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You have set up only two secondary schools.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I say that 9000 students are there in all these schools. But I say this is not the last word. The whole thing started just a few years ago. We shall set up more schools, in fact, as many schools as are necessary, because we want that our children there should not go without education. That is the policy of the Government.

The same thing applies to the medical facilities also. We have built up dispensaries, and we have built up hospitals. Nobody should die there for want of treatment as far as possible. If any such case has happened, such a thing will definitely be looked into by the DDA, and any complaint received to the effect that anyone had died without treatment will be severely dealt with.

We have spent Rs. 15 crores for the DDA so far, and in the current budget we are spending about Rs. 3:59 crores. We are also giving Rs. 30 lakhs as rehabilitation loans to the displaced persons in Dandakaranya.

I can take the House into confidence and say this due to the emergency, we had a cut in all our plan programmes, to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent, but so far as the Dandakaranya project is concerned, the cut is not 33-1/3 per cent, but it is only 25 per cent. That shows the importance that Government give to this Dandakaranya scheme.

Shri A. C. Guha mentioned certain things about the Dandakaranya and about the resignation of Shri Sukumar Sen. We have not received any official resignation from Mr. Sukumar Sen. On the other hand, we are proud of having such an able administrator like Mr. Sukumar Sen as the full-time chairman who is living in that area and looking after the interests of the displaced persons there. He has created a certain confidence amongst the displaced persons there. Perhaps, Shri A. C. Guha will remember that about three years back, that confidence was not there. As he has said, it might be due to the political propaganda by a particular section or a particular political party, but the displaced persons have now changed their minds because they have found that by just having some slogans and demonstrations they cannot get themselves rehabilitated. Thanks to the work of all the officers and Mr. Sukumar Sen as the head of the organisation, the displaced persons there are different persons. As an example, I might say this. This year, the crop was not very bright, all over the country that has been the position, and that has been due to the failure of rain. The displaced persons there thought that they would get certain grants or certain doles. But they have been categorically told by the DDA that no doles would be given to them, and they have appreciated that. The DDA has said that work centres or industrial centres will be opened, and they must earn their living. And industrial centres have been opened by the DDA. The displaced persons themselves said that they did not want doles but they wanted work, and they are coming forward to work in those centres. Recently, in a Calcutta newspaper, that is, a daily newspaper, a news item appeared saying how the displaced persons are going to the work centres and so on, and mind you, it was not a sponsored news item.

Now, I come back to Shri A. C Guha's point; he said rightly that in the DDA, Mr Sukumar Sen is doing good work. I do believe personally that the best propaganda for any work is the propaganda through actual work and not just through some slogans. The fact that there has not been a

single desertion from the Dandakaranya area till today shows that Dandakaranya is not what Dr. Ranen Sen had tried to paint it a little while ago. There are about 6500 families already there, and more will go this year. We have a target programme to have so many thousands of acres to be reclaimed, and so many thousands of families will go there, and the targets are being kept up. But the DDA has its own limitations in the sense that we cannot just take thousands of families every year. Money alone will not solve the problem; there are other difficulties also, and the DDA authority is doing its best to take as many as possible.

Two years back, nobody wanted to go to Dandakaranya.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I did not depict Dandakaranya as a hell. He is distorting what I said. I said there is enough scope for improvement. I made constructive suggestions.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I convey my thanks to Dr. Sen now that he is giving us suggestions.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He should have listened to my speech.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Sometime back, I think his party did not like Dandakaranya. Dr. Sen might have changed his view (*Interruption*). I wonder what he would have said in the West Bengal Assembly while he was a member there.

The residuary problem in West Bengal was discussed sometime back this year. We are making allotments according to our discussions and the scrutiny of the schemes that are forwarded by the Wet Bengal Government. In the budget, we have provided about Rs. 152 lakhs for the eastern region for grants in aid. Out of that, we allocated Rs. 104 lakhs to West Bengal. We are also giving loans and advances for DPs in the eastern region. That amount is about Rs. 204 lakhs. Out of that, Rs. 179 lakhs is for West Bengal. This amount is excluding the Rs. 30 lakhs which is given to DPs as loans in Dandakaranya.

I can assure the House through you Sir, that all possible measures are being taken to solve the residuary problem not only in West Bengal but also in all other states in the eastern region. The department at the Centre is continuing and will not be closed till the residuary work—I do not call it a problem—is completed. I would like to deal with one or two little points because they are a very live issue for DPs from East Pakistan who are living in Delhi. I want to say a few words about the Kalkaji colony for DPs from East Pakistan. Three years ago, we decided to have a colony for East Pakistan refugees who are settled in Delhi and gainfully employed. For implementation of the scheme, a plot of land near Kalkaji was earmarked. Last year, we sanctioned Rs. 35 lakhs for development of this area. The work of development is in progress. The area will be about 218 acres and the plots will be about 1600. There was a question asked sometime back as to what would be the mode of payment. Government have decided that it will be 20 per cent cash at the beginning and the balance in 7 equal annual instalments. It will be a lease for 99 years.

I am glad to have had this opportunity you gave me to deal with certain matters relating to this Ministry. I shall not take any more time. I only assure the House that whatever comes, the residuary work will be completed before this Rehabilitation Department is wound up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would make a request. The time taken by the Deputy Minister should not be counted in the time allotted for the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers Deputy or othehwise—should be separate. They are a class by themselves.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और रिहैबिलिटेशन का मुहकमा एक बहुत अच्छा मुहकमा है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा शरणार्थियों को बसाने का और सब के रहने का अच्छा काम होता है। खन्ना साहब ने विस्थापितों को बसा कर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। और यह देश का सौभाग्य है कि बाहर से आए हुए लोगों को स्थान दिया गया। पहले पहल मैं वर्क्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

हम अक्सर सुना करते हैं कि आप ठेकेदारी सिस्टम को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है। लेकिन जो आप डिपार्टमेंटल काम करवाते हैं वह ठेकेदार के काम से भी ज्यादा महंगा पड़ता है। ठेकेदारी के अन्दर यही कमी है कि वह प्राफ़िट लेते हैं। लेकिन डिपार्टमेंटल काम करने में क्या होगा? बेशक यह होगा कि लेबर की अंटशंट हाजिरी बतलाई जायगी। फरजी बिल बतलाये जायेंगे। इंजीनियर, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर और ओवरसीयर के बच्चों को खिलाने, लकड़ी फाड़ने, आटा पिसाने और दूसरे घर के काम लेने के लिए मजदूरों की काफ़ी सहूलियत हो जायगी।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इंजीनियरिंग पढ़ कर जो ओवरसियर्स वगैरह आते हैं तो डायरैक्ट उनको किसी काम पर नहीं भेजना चाहिए बल्कि जैसे एक एल० एल० बी० पढ़े हुए नये वकील को जिस तरह से किसी तजुर्बेकार और पुराने वकील के पास ६ महीने ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहिए उसी तरह से इंजीनियर हो, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर हो और चाहे ओवरसियर हो सब को किसी ए क्लास ठेकेदार के साथ या किसी कम्पनी के साथ ६ महीने की ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहिए। ट्रेनिंग न होने के कारण जो चीज सामने आती है उसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैं भी ठेकेदारी करता हूं। एक असिस्टेंट साहब कहीं बाहर से तबदील होकर हमारे कोटा राजस्थान में आये। मैंने एक बिल बनवाया १५,००० रुपये का। उसमें एक रूफिंग का आइटम ६००० रुपये का था। शाम के वक्त मैं उन साहब को वर्क पर चैकिंग कराने के लिए ले गया। जिस रूफ़ पर वह खड़े होते हैं उसी पर खड़े होकर मुझ से पूछते हैं कि वैहयर इज दी रूफ ? मैंने उनसे कहा कि श्रीमान्, आख़िर आप खड़े किस पर हैं ? छत पर ही तो आप खड़े हैं और मुझ से पूछ रहे हैं कि छत कहां है ? छत पैरों के नीचे खड़ी है जिसके कि ऊपर आप खुद खड़े हुए हैं। अब आप स्वयं ही अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उन असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर साहब को इतना भी पता नहीं है कि छत कहां है ? छत पर खड़े होकर पूछते हैं कि छत कहां है ? इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि पहले उनको ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए क्योंकि कागज पर काम और हुआ करता है और साइट के प्लांस और हुआ करते हैं। खाली कागज पर प्लान बनाने भर से साइट पर वे काम ठीक तरह नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए साइट पर के काम का भी उन्हें तजुर्बा होना चाहिए और इसके लिए जैसा कि मैंने कहा उनको पहले ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से एक ओवरसीयर साहब पंजाब के इंजीनियरिंग कालिज से पास होकर गये। उन्होंने एक बिल को बनाने में चार दस्ते कागज खराब कर दिये जो पैमाइश की जाती है उसको कम लेना चाहिए ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए, इस तरह से उसने कई अड़ंगे लगा दिये। किस्सा मुख्तसर यह कि चार दस्ते कागज उन साहब ने बिल बनाने में बिगाड़ दिये लेकिन वह ८ दिन तक बिल ही नहीं बन पाया। इसलिए उनको साइट का प्रेक्टिकल ऐक्सपीरिएन्स जरूर होना चाहिए।

काम के लिए ठेकेदार टेंडर देते हैं लेकिन देखना यह चाहिए कि काम की क्वालिटी ठीक हो। आज हम देखते हैं कि काम की क्वालिटी गिर रही है। अभी हमने देखा कि एक छोटे से

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

धक्के के फलस्वरूप रिजर्व बैंक आफ़ इंडिया की इमारत क्रैक हो गयी । अब इस तरह से लाखों रुपये की इमारतें इस तरह से बनने के कुछ ही दिन बाद क्रैक हो जायं तो यह कितने अफसोस की बात है और इस तरह से रुपये पैसे का कितना नुकसान होता है । इसलिए इस बात को देखने की बड़ी जरूरत है कि काम की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो । प्लांस जितने बनें वे साइट्स को देख कर बनने चाहिए । अब जाहिर है कि दिल्ली का प्लान अगर कोटा में लगाया जायगा तो कैसे काम बनेगा ? अब यहां तो इंटों की दीवारें उठती हैं वहां पत्थरों की दीवारे होती हैं । यहां पर तो चार इंच का पार्टीशन उठ सकता है लेकिन पत्थरों का चार इंच का पार्टीशन नहीं उठ सकता है । इसलिए यहां के एस्टिमेट के अंदर और वहां के ऐस्टिमेट के अदर काफ़ी अंतर होता है । यहां ९, ९ इंच की और ६, ६ इंच की दीवारे बनती हैं जब कि वहां सवा फुट और डेढ़ डेढ़ फुट की दीवारें बनती हैं इसलिए वहां क़ीमतें कम हो जाती हैं । इसलिए वहां के टैंडर की यहां के टैंडर से तुलना नहीं करनी चाहिए । वहां के एस्टिमेट की और यहां के एस्टिमेट की तुलना नहीं करनी चाहिए । यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिए कि वहां चार हजार रुपया मंजूर हुआ है तो यहां भी उतना देने से काम बन जायगा ।

अभी कुछ क्वार्टर्स हमारे यहां बनाये गये हैं । उस के अंदर क्या हुआ ? ६०००० का तख़मीना बना कर भेज दिया और कह दिया कि इतने में बनना चाहिए । अब चूंकि इतने में बन नहीं सकते थे इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि छज्जे हटा दो, वाटर पाइप हटा दो, रोड का जो वर्क था उसको पक्की सड़क न बना कर मामूली सड़क बना दिया, जैसे तैसे करके मकान खड़े कर दिये । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि एस्टिमेट रिअल होना चाहिए और वह साइट को देख कर बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह मुनासिब रुपयों के अंदर तख़मीने के मुताबिक क़रीब क़रीब बन कर तैयार हो सके ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स के लिए जो मकान बनाये जायें वह ठीक बनाये जायें । अब अंग्रेजों ने तो यह सरकारी मकान यह समझ कर बनाये थे कि उन्हें यहां से जाना ही है इसलिए जैसे तैसे करके ८ बाई ८ का कमरा बना दिया और एक ८ बाई ४ की रसोई बना दी । लेकिन आप लोगों को तो राज्य करना है । आप तो अपना शासन क़ायम रखना चाहते हैं इसलिए आपको टेम्पोरेरी टाइप के मकान न बना कर अच्छे मकान बनाने चाहिएं । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उस नक़शे को कैंसिल करके नौकरों के लिए जो क्वार्टर्स बनाये जायें वे कम से कम तीन कमरे के जरूर होने चाहिए । उनमें बरामदा होना चाहिए, लेट्रिन होनी चाहिए और बाक़ायदा किचन होनी चाहिए । इस तरह के नक्शे के वे मकान होने चाहिए । जब एक मिनिस्टर १४ कमरे वाले मकान में रहता है तो मजदूर के लिए तीन कमरे का मकान तो जरूर ही होना चाहिए । उन मकानों का किराया ३०–३५ रुपये होता है जो कि बहुत ज्यादा है । गवर्नमेंट बतौर किराये के ७ रुपये या १४ रुपये देती है और किराया रखती है उनका ३० और ३५ रुपया । उनका किराया इतना ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए और वह कम होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूं कि गांवों के अंदर ८० परसेंट आदमी रहते हैं और शहरों के अंदर २० परसेंट आदमी रहते हैं । जितना एस्टिमेट होता है वह सारा शहर में लगा दिया जाता है । ८० परसैंट पैसा २० परसेंट जनता के ऊपर लगा दिया जाता है और २० परसैंट पैसा ८० परसेंट जनता के वास्ते रक्खा जाता है । मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह से शहरों के वास्ते मास्टर प्लांस तैयार किये जाते हैं, गांवों के लिए भी तैयार किये जाने चाहिएं और उन प्लांस के मुताबिक गांवों की बस्तियां बसाई जानी चाहिएं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: किराया बढ़ना चाहिए। डिफैंस में रुपये की जरूरत है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: मेरा कहना है कि जो बेशुमार पैसा विदेशी होटलों पर या आफ़िसों की शानदार इमारतों के बनने पर खर्च किया जाता है उसमें कुछ कटौती करके झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों के लिए मकान बनाने चाहिएं। आपने इस काम के लिए जो रकम रक्खी है उसमें मैं देखता हूं कि ५०,००० परिवार वालों के लिए आप ने ८,५२४ प्लाटों की योजना तैयार की है और ३,३१६ प्लाट्स आपने अभी तक दिये हैं। इस तरह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों के लिए यह सोलह साल तक की समस्या हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन की समस्या को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हल करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये। जितनी भी गंदी बस्तियां हैं, मुझे आज खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि न उन की सफाई की योजना है, न उन में लाइट की योजना है। इस ओर सरकार को तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह बड़े अफ़सोस का मुकाम है कि इतने बड़े शहर में जहां कि नित्य ही विदेशी मेहमान और अन्य बड़े बड़े लोग आते रहते हैं वहां इस तरह की गंदी बस्तियां मौजूद हों। लेकिन होता यह है कि उन विदेशी मेहमानों को उधर गंदी बस्तियों की तरफ़ बिल्कुल नहीं ले जाया जाता है और उनको नई दिल्ली की शानदार पक्की सड़कों पर ही घुमाया जाता है। अगर उनको इन गन्दी बस्तियों में घुमाया जाय तो वह वास्तव में देश की असली हालत जान सकेंगे कि यह देश कितना ग़रीब है।

यहां दिल्ली में किंग्सवे कैम्प में विस्थापित आकर बसे। आपने उनको वहां आते ही कुछ को तो बैरकों में जगह दे दी तो कुछ के लिए टेंट बना दिये और उनमें आकर वह बस गये। आपने वायदा किया कि भाई यह हम तुम लोगों को आरज़ी जगह दे रहे हैं बाद को हम तुम्हें दूसरी पक्की जगह दे देंगे। लेकिन क्या हुआ? क्लेम बौंड्स मिल गये। अब यह कहा गया कि जब हम आप को जगह एलौट करेंगे तब आप उन को दे देना। हम उनको भरती कर लेंगे। आप ने उन का जगह बता दी और टैंट वाले अपने क्लेम बौंड देकर नई जगहों पर रहने लगे। लेकिन जो लोग बैरकों में रह रहे हैं उन्होंने इस वास्ते अपना क्लेम बौंड नहीं दिया कि जब हमें दूसरी जगह कहीं बतलाओगे तो हम उसमें जाने पर दे देंगे लेकिन आपने अब कम्पलसरी एलौटमेंट करने की सोच ली है। अब दिल्ली के आदमी को अगर आप मद्रास, बम्बई या और कहीं बाहर दूर जाकर एलाटमेंट कर दें तो वह अपनी सर्विस आदि छोड़ कर कैसे जायगा? अगर इस तरह का कहीं आपने एलाटमेंट किया है तो उसे कैंसिल किया जाना चाहिए। उनके जो क्लेम बौंड हैं उनको रद्दी न किया जाय। इस तरह से रूल्स निकाल लेते हैं कि यह क्लेम बौंड रद्दी समझे जायगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन बौंडों को रद्दी न समझा जाय।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी थी और वह यह कि आपने बड़ी हिम्मतके साथ बड़े धैर्य के साथ मिनिस्टरों के बिजली और पानी के होने वाले भारी खर्चे को बतलाया। बिजली पानी की मद में उनका मासिक खर्चा आप ने ५००, ७००, ४००, २०० और ३०० रुपये का बताया। यह बड़ी हिम्मत की है और इसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं। होता यह है कि नल बिजली के अन्दर डबल फायदा होता है। तनख्वाह चाहे आप और बढ़ा दें, कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। पब्लिक को यह तो पता चल सकता है कि ढाई हजार इनको मिलता है। लेकिन नल बिजली का अंधा हिसाब है। अगर पांच सौ हुआ तो एक महीने के अन्दर डेढ़ सौ रुपये की लकड़ी बच जाती है। हीटर वगैरह सब बेदर्दी से जलाये जाते हैं। छः सौ गवर्नमैंट का नुकसान हुआ। जो लकड़ी जलनी थी, वह भी नहीं जली। साल भर की साग सब्जियां पानी जोकि फ्री होता है, उसकी सहायता से वे पैदा कर लेते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि नल बिजली का खर्च बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये और तनख्वाह अगर आप चाहें तो बढ़ा सकते हैं।

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

अब मैं कोटा राजस्थान के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। वहां पर कुछ विस्थापित बस्तियां बसाई गई हैं। वहां न सड़कों का इंतजाम है, न लाइट का और न ही नालियों का। आपने उन बिल्डिंग्ज की रिपेयर वगैरह सब बन्द कर दी हैं। अगर उनकी तीन साल तक रिपेयर न की गई तो वे जमीन पर आ गिरेंगी। रिपेयर्ज को, मेंटेनेंस को आप को बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर हर साल मकान की रिपेयर होती रहे तो मकान की जिन्दगी बढ़ जाती है, वह नया बन जाता है, उसकी उम्र बढ़ जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मेंटेनेंस वर्क को खत्म नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा :

आजादी आई नेताओं के घर में
गरीब सब गरीब हुए।
जिन की है मिनिस्टरों से मुहब्बत
वे सारे माला माल हुए॥
झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की हालत देखो
रोजाना गिराई जाती हैं।
अफसोस है इस आजादी में
इनको न बनाई जाती हैं॥
कई चेचक की बीमारी से मरे
और कई के बच्चा पैदा होता है।
लेकिन खन्ना साहब झोंपड़ियों को
गिराने में तनिक दर्द न होता है॥
इसी तरह पिछले हफ्ते
कई मौतें देखने में आई हैं।
पड़े हुए खुले आसमान में वे
दे रहे कांग्रेस को दुहाई हैं॥
दिल्ली की गंदी बस्ती देखो
जो नरक कुंड नजर आता है।
आजादी आई या बरबादी
यह बच्चा बच्चा गाता है॥
अगर आजादी का नारा देते हो
तो पहले इन्हें आबाद करो।
छोड़ मुहब्बत बंगलों से
झोंपड़ियों की तरफ ध्यान धरो॥
गरीबों के बच्चे देखो
टेंटों में पढ़ाये जाते हैं।
मिनिस्टरों के बच्चे देखो
पढ़ने के लिए अमरीका जाते हैं॥
मैं नम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि
विदेशी होटल व बूचड खाने बन्द करो।
अगर चाहते हो आजादी तो
स्कूलों की तरफ ध्यान धरो॥

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने ७८ करोड़ रुपये की डिमांड्ज पेश हैं। इस मंत्रालय का पहले जो नाम था, वह वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई था। अब इस का नाम बदल कर वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन रख दिया गया।

चूंकि मेरे पास थोड़ा समय है और यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है इसलिए मैं खास खास बातें ही कहना चाहूंगा। वर्क्स के मुताल्लिक पिछले सालों से मैं बोलता आ रहा हूं। आज मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ न कह कर एक लैटर जोकि **ब्लिट्ज** में एक जूनियर इंजीनियर ने लिखा है २५ अगस्त, १९६२ को, उसको पढ़ कर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है :—

"Judging by the widespread corruption prevalent in the department, the Public Works Department (PWD), of the Andhra Government, has earned the odium of being kown as Plunder Without Detection Department.

As one in intimate touch with this department, I can vouch for the devious ways in which officials from the engineer down to the overseer spin money from unscrupulous contractors.

What is popularly called the "percentage system" has fouled the atmosphere of the department.

From the time of inviting tenders till their acceptance and the final payment of the contractor's bills the itching palms of officials are constantly greased—contractors paying as much as 40 per cent of their bills.

Of course, the wily contractors make good this loss by defective construction, cheap material and cheaper labour. One has only to inspect any of the public works projects completed to verify the truth of my assertion."

ये हैदराबाद के असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर हैं। यह भी आज के अखबार में खबर छपी है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है। छोटे लोगों को छोड़ कर २२ इंजीनियरों का जो बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हैं, उस में जिक्र है। इस तरह का जो भ्रष्टाचार है, इसको दूर करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है और न ही कोई सक्रिय कदम इस दिशा में उठाया गया है। इस विभाग के दो मंत्रीगण पहले रह चुके हैं और अब खन्ना साहब तीसरे मंत्री हैं, जो इस डिपार्टमेंट में तशरीफ लाये हैं। उनके मुताल्लिक अच्छी भावनायें इस हाउस में प्रकट की गई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस कुरप्शन को दूर करने की दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उठायें।

पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में दुहरा काम होता है। एक सेंटर में पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० है और दूसरी सूबों में काम करती है। जो ग्रांट्स हमारे सामने पेश की गई हैं, उन में बताया गया है कि कुछ काम सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० से हटा लिया गया है। मिसाल के तौर पर जो फूड विंग था, वह आज की तारीख से इस मिनिस्ट्री से हट जायेगा। इसी तरह से पी० एंड टी० का जो काम था, वह पी० एंड टी० में पहुंच जायेगा। ये दोनों जो काम थे, ये हट कर अपने अपने डिपार्टमेंट्स में चले जायेंगे। फूड विंग फूड डिपार्टमेंट के अंडर चला जायेगा और पी० एंड टी० पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट के अंडर चला जायेगा। इस तरह से दुहरा काम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर ऐसा सोचा जाता है कि एफिशैंटेली काम नहीं आप कर सकते हैं, तो इस विभाग को आप तोड़ दें और जो इस विभाग की एक्टिविटीज हैं, वे दूसरे विभागों में बांट दी जायें। आज आर्मी वाले अपना काम आप करते हैं, रेलवे वाले जो कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम है, वे आप करते हैं। इसी तरह से जो डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, वे अपना काम आप कर सकते हैं। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर आप इस डिपार्टमेंट को रिआर्गेनाइज कीजिये अच्छी तरह से। सभी सूबों में भी इसी तरह से काम का बटवारा हो सकता है और हर विभाग में पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० विभाग कायम किया जा सकता है। अगर इस सुझाव को मान लिया जाता है तो केन्द्र में एक इंजीनियरिंग संस्था की स्थापना की जा सकती है जो रिसर्च का काम कर सकती है, एडवाइजरी बाडी का काम कर सकती है, प्रशिक्षण कार्य में सहायता दे और सारे काम को कोआर्डिनेट करे, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैट अप तैयार करे। अगर इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना जाता है तो इसका रिओरियेंटेशन होना चाहिये। मेरा खयाल है कि जितनी पब्लिक वर्क्स की एक्टिविटीज हैं, वे नैशनलाइज कर दी जानी चाहियें। जितनी भी बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज हैं या कंस्ट्रक्शन एक्टिविटीज हैं,सब को नैशनलाइज कर दिया जाना चाहिये और नये ढंग से काम किया जाना चाहिये। म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज का काम, जिला बोर्डों का काम और ब्लाक स्तर पर जो काम होता है, उसको भी इस में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाना चाहिये। पिरामिड की तरह से इसको संगठित किया जाये। ऊपर एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव हैड हो, नीचे घटते घटते गांव के स्तर तक काम हो। यदि ऐसा किया जाता है तो कुरप्शन दूर हो सकती है और एक नई विचारधारा का उदय हो सकता है। यह जो मिक्सड शैली है काम करने की, इससे बराबर काम में खराबी पैदा होगी और सुधार होने की कोई आशा नहीं की जा सकती है।

जिस तरह से रेलवे में सलाहकार समिति है, जिस तरह से पी० एंड टी० में सलाहकार समिति है, उसी तरह से वर्क्स में भी सलाहकार

समिति की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये । केन्द्रीय स्तर पर, सूबों के स्तरों पर, जिले के स्तर पर, ब्लाक के स्तर पर इन समितियों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये । कामों के सम्बन्ध में इनको सलाह देने का अधिकार होना चाहिये ।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि विजिलेंस सैल की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये । अब भी विजिलेंस का काम होता है । लेकिन टैक्नीकल एक्स्पर्ट्स न होने के कारण काम अच्छा नहीं हो रहा प्रतीत होता है । अगर विजिलेंस सैल इस तरह के बनाये जाते हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि ये सूबे के स्तर पर और जिले के स्तर पर भी बनाये जायें ताकि काम अच्छा हो सके ।

आप के यहां एक सैम्पल सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट भी होना चाहिये । अगर कोई काम होने वाला हो तो वह डिपार्टमैंट देखेगा कि कितना मसाला लगेगा, कितना सामान लगेगा और ज्यों ज्यों काम प्रोग्रेस करेगा वह इस पर वाच रखेगा और देखेगा कि मसाला जो लग रहा है, वह ठीक लग रहा है या नहीं लग रहा है जो मैटीरियल लग रहा है वह स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक लग रहा है या नहीं लग रहा है । अगर न लग रहा हो तो उसका इलाज किया जा सकता है और देखा जा सकता है कि ठीक किस्म का मैटीरियल लगे ।

ठेकेदारी प्रथा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और सारा काम डिपार्टमैंट अपने हाथ में ले । अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो कंस्ट्रकशन सोसाइटीज बनें पब्लिक सैक्टर में तथा प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी । ये कंस्ट्रकशन सोसाइटीज . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on Wednesday.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 3, 1963/Chaitra 13, 1885 (Saka).

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1362	Regional Hospital at Ramagundam	7189
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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 7190–91

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported crach of an I.A.F. jet aircraft on the 29th March, 1963 in NewDelhi resulting in the death of the pilot.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 7191—95

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) Chinese note dated the 24th March, 1963.

(*ii*) Government of India's reply dated the 29th March, 1963.

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(2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 20th February, 1963 to a supplementary by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on Starred Question No. 34 regarding Pakistani infiltraiton in Assam.

(3) A copy of Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident in the Jamuna Colliery, Madhya Pradesh, on the 15th February, 1963.

(4) The Minutes of the second sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7195—7362

(*i*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(*ii*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 3, 1963/ CHAIRTA 13, 1885 (SAKA)

Further consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation and also consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Law.

GMGIPND—LSII—29(Ai)LSD—16-4-63—880